DAILY METAL REPORTER

METALS

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

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By DR. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
Director, Office of Defense Mobilization

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Secretary, American Die Casting Institute

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By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

NOVEMBER
1955

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Two LINE *Editorials*

two line editorial

"The future to-day," says Mr. Winston Churchill, "is veiled in uncertainty." Yes, that has always been one great trouble about the future.

* * *

One of the Soviet delegates at Geneva told Mr. Eden that the Russians are great admirers of Shakespeare. Wasn't Shakespeare the man who said "A man may smile and smile and be a villain?"

* * *

Las Vegas gambling houses, complaining of a sharp decline in business, should not despair. There has been no evidence of any decline in the traditional sucker birth rate of one per minute.

* * *

A business firm has been organized in California by a group of midgets. They should have no trouble in qualifying as small business men.

* * *

An Army spokesman, speaking of a former prisoner released by the Reds, says: "He isn't an American; he is an enigma." Well, couldn't he be both?

* * *

Russian roulette is a piker's game compared to Pedestrian Poker. In this game you match two feet with four wheels while crossing the street.

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Washington Report

November 15, 1955

WITH the President away, the month in review was a quiet one in Washington and metal news reflected the lull. No new programs were undertaken but the Government continued to issue pronouncements and orders which had a routine flavor.

Copper, aluminum and nickel were the major metals upon which such Government decrees touch. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce, on October 24, issued procedures for licensing exports of certain copper materials and aluminum scrap in the fourth quarter, and on November 9 the Office of Defense Mobilization said it will not call on primary producers for aluminum during the first half of next year because more of the metal is being turned out than was earlier anticipated.

Under the new export procedures, shippers are no longer required to submit evidence of availability and name of the foreign consumer in connection with applications to export refined copper of foreign origin produced in the U. S. under toll or conversion agreements, and copper scrap, copper base alloy scrap, and copper base alloy ingots. Applications to export aluminum scrap under quantitative quota, however, must be accompanied by evidence of availability to export. Distribution among exporters of the copper and aluminum materials under quantitative quota in the fourth quarted will continued to be made on the historical licensing bases already in effect, BFC disclosed.

More Aluminum For Industry

ODM, at the same time it said it will not call on primary producers for aluminum in the first six months of next year, also said it had decided to extend until April 30, 1956, its deadline for delivery of 25,000 tons of aluminum slated for delivery to the Government in the current fourth quarter.

The Government has rights under expansion contracts to "call" on the big three primary aluminum producers — Aluminum Co. of America, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. and Reynolds Metals Co. — for 100,000 tons of metal every three months. The Government usually puts most of the metal in its stockpile, tabbed for use only in case of an emergency. In recent months, the Government hasn't taken all of its "call" in order to leave the metal free for purchase by industry.

Aluminum fabricators and other users have been pinched lately because of short supplies of aluminum. Some 200,000 tons of primary aluminum were scheduled to be delivered to the national stockpile under this program in the first half of 1956.

Aluminum Tariff Cut?

Opposing views concerning a reduction in the tariff on aluminum imported from Canada were aired recently before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, which has been holding sessions to hear what domestic manufacturers and businessmen have to say about the round of tariff negotiations scheduled to begin early next year at Geneva, Switzerland.

The small fabricators told the interdepartmental panel that the current year has been one of the worst they have been experiencing from a supply standpoint, and that despite expansion now being undertaken in the domestic producing industry, primary aluminum capacity will fall far short of meeting increasing requirements of the metal. They pointed out that "by providing a tariff reduction, non-U. S. producers would be encouraged to manufacture for the (U. S.) market even at the cost of expanding their facilities."

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. more or less expressed the viewpoint of the domestic aluminum producers when it stated that the current tariff (of 1.00c to 1.50c a pound) is the "irreducible minimum necessary to offset the superior cost advantages of foreign production over domestic production." The Kaiser brief submitted to the committee said that lower tariffs on Canadian aluminum won't mean lower prices, and that the reduction if carried through "may discouraged private capital from financing additional expansion."

Urge Rise In Metal Duties

While the Committee for Reciprocity Information was holding hearings in Washington, tariff boosts of 15 per cent to 60 per cent on most imported metals were recommended by the Western Governors Mineral Policies Conference at a two-day session in Sacramento, Calif.

As an alternate suggestion the conference advocated "a program of paying to domestic producers, in accordance with their production, the tariff receipts on their own respective materials at a tariff rate somewhat above the present levels." Suggested new tariff rates included: at least 15.00c a pound on antimony, ore and concentrates, and 2.50c a pound on imports of lead and zinc whenever the price of zinc falls below 14.00c a pound, East St. Louis, and lead below 16.00c at New York.

Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) told the conference he will introduce a bill for repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in January. He said he favors giving foreign producers "'an even break in our markets, but no advantage," and asserted most foreign Governments impose high tariffs on import goods they produce themselves.

GSA Seeks Lead, Zinc

The General Services Administration again entered the market on November 15 for lead and zinc for shipment to the national stockpile. Producers were requested to submit their offers of both metals by Friday noon, November 18. As in the past, the metals offered must have been mined domestically on or after December 31, 1954.

Divert Nickel From Stockpile

A total of 1,100,000 pounds a month of premium-priced ferro-nickel and nickel ingots will be diverted in November and December to industry from scheduled shipment to the Government, the ODM announced October 29. Premium priced nickel is the only additional nickel available at this time for diversion to industry. The metal being diverted will slightly more than offset an anticipated increase in defense-rated orders. It is in addition to the 6,000,000 pounds already

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ODM TO CONTINUE TO DEFER STOCKPILE SHIPMENTS OF CERTAIN METALS TO HELP DOMESTIC CONSUMERS

Program Affects Copper, Aluminum and Nickel; Once Materials Enter Reserve They Cannot Be Used to Solve Problems of Civilian Economy

By DR. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, Director, Office of Defense Mobilization

AS we approach our defense mobilization program there are some basic assumptions that we must keep in mind.

1. "This is an age of peril" — President Eisenhower.

2. "Soviet Russia has the capability of attack on the United States and this capability will increase with the passage of time" — President Eisenhower, Oct. 8, 1953.

3. We must deal with forces of international communism from a position of strength.

4. We must be prepared for general mobilization without an attack on Continental United States as well as for general mobilization with an attack on Continental United States. Keeping these assumptions in mind, we must pursue, and with a sense of urgency, a policy of what Winston Churchill called "defense through deterrents".

What are some of the deterrents that we are building into our program?

We are building and maintaining a strong mobilization base. We are working constantly on a supply-requirements balance sheet that will enable us to identify the gaps in our mobilization base.

We are closing the gaps in our mobilization base. We are not standing still while we wait for new requirements data. We believe in moving forward on the basis of the best available evidence.

Rapid tax amortization has been of tremendous help in carrying forward this program.

Certificates of Necessity for rapid tax amortization have been issued for projects calling for the investment of better than $30 billion on the part of private industry. Approximately 60 per cent of this total investment, namely, $18 billion, has been subject to fast tax write-offs. Certificates for rapid tax amortization have been issued only when the project could be related to one of the expansion goals which has been established since the program began. A total of 224 expansion goals have been established to date. All but 33 of these goals are now closed. Goals have been closed either because they have reached or because experience has demonstrated that the tax amortization incentive has not resulted in any appreciable progress in the direction of reaching the goal. Where goals are closed because the tax amortization has not been an adequate incentive, consideration will be given to the possibility of developing other programs designed to meet essential defense needs.

Stockpiling Program

Our program in the field of strategic and critical materials has also been of incalculable value in closing serious gaps in our mobilization base.

Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, commitments approximating $6 billion have already been made to expand supplies of materials for defense purposes. In addition to the major programs in such areas as aluminum, copper and nickel, the search for new domestic mineral deposits has been encouraged by authorizing the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration in the Department of Interior to spend approximately $21 million on over 700 projects in approximately 30 States.

Seventy-five materials — 55 of which are metals and minerals — are now being stockpiled under the authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act. Over-all stockpile objectives are currently valued at $9.6 billion of which materials valued at approximately $4.9 billion are on hand. The overall objectives are broken down into two categories, namely, minimum objectives valued at approximately $6.5 billion of which materials valued at approximately $4.1 billion are currently on hand; and long-term objectives (objectives that are set by discounting foreign sources of supply 100 per cent, except in the case of Canada, Mexico and certain Caribbean countries) valued at approximately $3.1 billion, of which materials valued at about $0.8 billion are currently on hand. Commitments already made under the Stockpile Act and the Defense Production Act make substantial provision for the completion of most stockpile objectives within the next few years. By June 30, 1956, for example, we expect that in the case of 62 materials our minimum objectives will be 75 per cent or more complete.

Once we have closed the gaps in our mobilization base, we can no longer utilize defense incentives.

No determination that a gap in the mobilization base has been closed can ever be regarded as a final determination. The requirements picture can change very rapidly as can the supply picture. The Government must be constantly on the alert to determine whether these changes have created a gap in the mobilization base at a point where it had been previously determined that the gap had been closed. Whenever we determine that a gap has been closed and whenever a citizen or a group of citizens believe that the evidence available to them points to a contrary conclusion, we will always be willing to reconsider the matter in the light of the new evidence that may be presented to us. Where the evidence, however, makes it clear that the gap in the mobilization base has been closed and where an industry or a portion of an industry is still faced with serious economic problems it should not expect the Executive Branch to exercise authorities that have been granted by the Congress for defense purposes in order to solve non-defense problems.

In utilizing the defense incentives provided by Congress for the purpose of closing gaps in the mobilization base, we must give due consideration

Excerpts of outline of address delivered before American Mining Congress, Las Vegas, Nev., October 12, 1955.

to the impact of our programs on the civilian economy. For example, in acquiring strategic and critical materials for the stockpile, the Congress specified that the purchases "shall be made, insofar as is practicable, from supplies of materials in excess of the current industrial demand". In line with this Congressional mandate, we have deferred, during recent months, deliveries of certain materials that were headed for the stockpile. We interpret the words "insofar as practicable" to mean practicable from the standpoint of national security. Therefore, when requests are made to defer deliveries because the demand for certain materials is greater than the supply we must determine whether the deferment can be made without seriously impairing our defense position. We shall undoubtedly continue to defer for several months deliveries of certain quantities of aluminum, copper, and nickel.

On the other hand, it should be kept in mind that Congress also made it abundantly clear that once these materials are placed in the stockpile they can not be used for the purpose of solving the problems of the civilian economy. The Congress very wisely, in my judgment, specified that "materials required under this Act shall be released for use, sale or other disposition only (a) on order of the President at any time when in his judgment such release is required for purposes of the common defense or (b) in time of war or during a national emergency with respect to common defense proclaimed by the President on order of such agency as may be designated by the President". Once materials are placed in the stockpile they should be insulated unless they are required for the common defense. No one in the Executive Branch should ever be given the authority to release such materials when, in his judgment, it would be in the best interests of the civilian economy to do so. If such authority were ever granted, it would mean that billions of dollars of materials would constantly be over-hanging the market.

Maintaining Our Base

We are maintaining our base. The Congress recognized the importance of this objective when in extending the Foreign Trade Agreements Act, it placed on the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization the responsibility of making a certification to the President whenever he finds that imports "threaten to impair national security", and when it authorized the President to act whenever, following such a certification, he makes a determination that imports are threatening to impair national security.

The President recognized the importance of achieving this objective when, in authorizing and directing the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to put into effect long-term stocpile objectives he stated that purchase programs against these long-term objectives should provide for "purchases at advantageous prices when such purchases will also serve to maintain essential elements of the mobilization base."

The Office of Defense Mobilization recognized the importance of acheving this objective when it directed and authorized the Department of Defense, and other procurement agencies, to place current procurement contracts in such a manner as to help maintain the mobilization base even though, in some instances, it might be necessary to pay price differentials.

The Armed Forces are recognizing the importance of achieving this objective by entering into contracts designed to keep production equipment in a stand-by status.

The Office of Defense Mobilization will not hesitate to utilize the

(Continued on page 11)

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DOUBTS DIE CASTERS' ALUMINUM NEEDS IN 1956-57 CAN BE MET UNDER PRESENT MARKETING CONDITIONS

Estimates Industry's 1955 Consumption Will Top 375 Million Lbs. With 450 Million Lbs. Required Next Year; Technological Advances Imminent

By DAVID LAINE, Secretary, American Die Casting Institute

IN today's Aluminum Market where does the die caster fit for an assured supply at an economically competitive level?

This general topic is, of course, wide enough to cover a full library of Economic Studies and Rationalizations. However, it is no more broad in scope than the Yates Sub-committee question as to whether the Die Casting Industry was getting "An adequate supply of aluminum ingot". We have merely tried to define "Adequate" — An assured supply at economically competitive levels.

We should like to advance several points which may clarify the picture of the Die Casting Industry as it today finds itself with regard to aluminum casting ingot.

1. Since secondary metal is selling above the price of primary metal a shortage of supply exists.

2. Since price quotations for Die Castings are determined by price estimating formulas in which metal cost is a major element, competitive ability may be adversely affected by the equality of access to supplies of lower priced metal.

3. In a growth industry, such as Aluminum Die Casting, insecurity as to the supply of raw material is a potentially destructive force that might ruin a sound future.

4. Where growth is marked by rapid acceleration the consequence may be to create chaos in all or part of the raw material supplying industry.

Supply Shortage "Explosive"

5. When, in addition, imminent technological improvements indicate unlimited increases in the potential size of the Aluminum Die Casting Market, the supply shortage takes on an explosive character.

So do we Die Casters see ourselves — sitting on a keg of dynamite.

Obviously as Die Caster of Aluminum we believe that we are a part of the overall Aluminum Industry — in fact we maintain that we are its most vigorous and soundly growing segment. As I testified before the Yates-Subcommittee, we believe that if a healthy Aluminum Industry is to exist in this country, that all segments must be treated with equity. And, as we see it, equity refers not only to immediate supply of aluminum but also refers to the maintenance of our normal channels of supply, the protection of our internal competitive ability and the continuing of our freedom to grow and expand our markets.

Vocies Concern

In this connection early this year — in January — I voiced some concern to our Board of Directors as to the Industry's predicament with regard to an indicated imbalance between available and foreseeable supplies and our growing requirements for aluminum. Data, then available, indicated that requirements of aluminum for Die Casting purposes would reach 300 to 325 million pounds in 1955 and would rise to 400 to 425 million pounds by 1955. Both figures included the aluminum required for alloying zinc.

How wrong I was!

Current evidence indicates that 1955 use of aluminum by Die Casters will exceed 375 million pounds — 345 million for Aluminum Die Casting and 30 million as aluminum content of zinc alloys.

And not 1958 but 1957, at normal progression, will see this total exceed 500 million pounds, without the benefit of the major advances in technology which I referred to earlier.

These technological improvements are:

1. A casting ingot suitable for anodizing.

2. A hot chamber Aluminum Die Casting machine.

3. Improved Die materials to permit better Die Castings and/or longer die life — hence lower prices.

An ingot suitable for anodyzing has been announced as imminent. Materials imprevious to the attack of molten aluminum are now being evaluated to determine whether or how soon machine parts may be fabricated.

Better Die Materials may be closer than we know, based upon findings in the Die Casting Research Foundation Program.

Anyone of these three improvements, if and when achieved and commercially available, could double our potential market. And all three are probable within the reasonably very near future.

Here then is our problem.

By 1957 total aluminum requirements for Die Casting purposes will exceed 500 million pounds and by 1960 or sooner could be double that. But let's dwell only on the 500 million for 1957 — or on 425 to 450 million for 1956.

Questions Marketing Conditions

We seriously question that we will be able to obtain such quantities of metal under present marketing conditions and policies.

We seriously question whether our aluminum supplying industries — primary and secondary — have properly evaluated this Die Casting market and whether they are taking realistic steps to assure to us a supply adequate to our needs.

We cannot accept the statements of our friends in the smelting industry that "No customer ever shut down for lack of smelters ingot".

We cannot believe that our friends in the primary producing industry are disinterested in a market of such size and its effect on the general health of the Aluminum Industry.

We believe that a solution is possible. We have come to the point where we should like to hear from our suppliers with regard to their opinions on our 500 million-pound question.

Remarks made at annual meeting of American Die Casting Institute, Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1955.

Washington Report

(Continued from page 5)

authorized for these two months and will bring to 22,950,000 pounds the total amount of nickel which will have been diverted to industry during 1955.

With this additional quantity, the total amount available to non-defense consumers should be somewhate higher than in previous months. It will be offered by the producers at the price which would have been paid by the Government. None of the nickel is to be released from the national stockpile.

Copper Set-Asides

The Copper Division of the BDSA, U. S. Department of Commerce announced an amendment of BDSA order M-11A, which increases percentages of mill space to be reserved for production of copper base controlled material to fill deliveries of copper and copper base alloy products for military and atomic energy orders in the first quarter of 1956.

First-quarter reserves of copper base products will total 116 million pounds, an increase of 8 million pounds over the set-aside for the third and fourth quarters of 1956.

The 116 million pounds reserved for the next quarter include not noly quantities necessary to meet Dept. of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission orders but amounts needed for defense related "B" products as well.

Percentage of mill-space reserved for alloyed bras mill plate, sheet, strip, and rolls is increased from six to eight per cent, rod, bar, shapes, and wire, increased from five to eight per cent; and the reserve for alloyed seamless tube and pipe remains the same at 20 per cent.

The reserve for unalloyed brass mill plate, sheet, strip, and roll remains at eight per cent; unalloyed rod, bar, shapes, and wire is decreased from 11 to 9 per cent and unalloyed seamless tube and pipe decreased from six to five per cent.

The copper wire and cable mills will reserve nine per cent of their mill space for all wire and cable products scheduled for delivery in the first quarter 1956 instead of eight per cent as at present.

Titanium Output Capacity

Capacity of the United States titanium industry to produce titanium sponge is now in excess of "projected" use for the next two or three years, a Government representative told the Titanium Producers and Fabricators Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting November 3 with the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The committee was advised that recently revised estimates of Government requirements for titanium mill products made it unnecessary to maintain an open expansion goal for increased sponge production. Committee members recommended an amendment to BDSA Order M-107 which would specify that a 90-day lead time be established, thus assisting producers in scheduling production and providing for better quality control of their products.

New Copper Division Head

Cal W. Seeley, an executive of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Co., has been appointed director of the BDSA Copper Division, it was announced by BDSA Administrator Charles F. Honeywell.

Mr. Seeley, who has spent practially all of his adult life in the copper industry, brings to the agency an expert's current knowledge of that field. He will serve actively as director for a period of six months, after which he will continue to be available as a trained reservist in event of any future emergency.

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Gov't To Continue Deferment Of Metals From Stockpile

(Continued from Page 8)

authorities conferred under the Defense Production Act, the Trade Agreement Act, or by Executive Order, to help maintain our mobilization base insofar as the production of strategic and critical materials is concerned. The Cabinet Committee on Minerals Policy recommended that the "supply-demand situation for each of the metals and minerals be evaluated periodically on a case-by-case basis to establish the proper level of efficient domestic production required as an edequate component of the mobilization base." We have delegated the authority for making these determinations to the Department of the Interior.

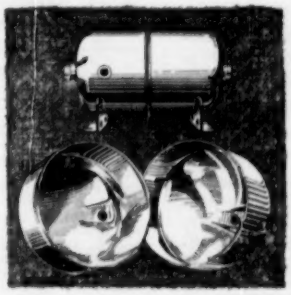
Whenever the Department of the Interior finds that the "proper level of efficient domestic production required as an adequate component of the mobilization base" is not being maintained, the Office of Defense Mobilization will assume responsibility for developing, again quoting from the Cabinet Committee report, "a comprehensive program involving the best use of all the various existing authorities of the Government" in order to maintain that level of domestic production. And, as also suggested by the Cabinet Committee, when the present authorities of the Government are inadequate to accomplish the desired objective, appropriate legislative recommendations will be prepared. The program that has been followed in purchasing lead and zinc is an illustration of the manner in which our long-term stockpile policy can be used in order to achieve such an objective. Again, however, I must point out that we are not authorized to use defense authorities if a determination has been made that our domestic production, plus our stockpile, will take care of our mobilization needs.

I appreciate that it is always debatable as to whether or not we have reached the point where we could take care of our mobiliization needs. No one can afford to be dogmatic on the question of whether or not such a point has been reached. Someone, however, has to make a decision. If you do not agree with the decision of the Department of the Interior or the Office of Defense Mobilization, we will always give you a hearing in an effort to determine whether or not we have overlooked any relevant evidence.

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business ...

Last year a famous manufacturer of domestic refrigerators decided that an automatic juice dispenser would be a desirable feature for special models of its 1955 line. It was known that in many homes two kinds of concentrate are regularly stocked in the refrigerator. One is orange, the other may be lemon, lime, or some other juice. Two containers for concentrate were therefore required, size one pint each, plus a two-quart water tank, with appropriate connections with the household water system, and a metering mixing valve. Thus it would be possible for the housewife, or her children, to push a button or otherwise operate the valve, and obtain juice properly mixed with the correct amount of chilled water.



As is always the case with any good new idea, reducing it to practicality required a lot of hard work. The mixing valve was readily obtainable from a valve specialist. Unexpectedly, difficulties arose in connection with the water tank. This is made of red brass, 85/15. Two almost identical one-quart cups are drawn from soft strip, the seam brazed, the necessary water connections brazed in, and the outside tinned.

This would seem to be a simple operation, but Revere was told that there was too much breaking and tearing of the brass in drawing. Although at that time we were not supplying the brass, we were glad to work with the firm which had the tank contract. The Revere Research Department reported that the grain size of the unsatisfactory metal varied between .035 and .050 mm., and that holding the size closely to .050 mm. would cure the difficulty. In addition, suggestions were made as to die design, and die lubricants. Revere also was asked the reason for defects in brazing. This became another project for Revere Research, which sent a man to the plant to study the methods used. After some special work in the laboratory at Rome, N.Y., it was found possible to make a successful adjustment of conventional brazing methods to the ones the fabricator wished to use. Still further, Revere's Methods Department recommended changes in the beading operation, ending breaking there. A Call Report written at the end of all this work states that the customer "is very enthusiastic in his praise."

Refrigerators with this new and enticing feature entered the market on schedule last spring. No premium was charged by Revere for the metal required, nor was there a fee for our collaboration, which we render as a part of our service to American industry.

Manufacturers in a great many lines develop new ideas and new products constantly, as a part of the competitive process. If you encounter problems when you try to put something new into production, why not call in your suppliers? They know their materials, whether they be metals or plastics, glass, wood or whatever. Their knowledge added to yours can be worth a lot, yet it is free.

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Tin Production-Consumption Gap Narrower But Appreciable Surplus Seen in 1956; Lead Sentiment Not Bearish; Zinc Presents Very Steady Appearance

November 8, 1955

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

AFTER falling rapidly in the early part of October, copper prices on the London market seemed to be settling down to a steadier pattern, with a little of the lost ground being recovered, until towards the end of the month fresh alarms regarding strikes in Chile intervened and the price of cash copper shot upwards again to touch £370 a ton, only to react fairly quickly again.

It is obvious that the open market is still in an extremely sensitive condition, and unfortunately seems likely to remain so for the time being. Stocks in Metal Exchange official warehouses declined substantially in recent weeks, being at present only about 2,825 tons compared with upwards of 6,000 tons five or six weeks ago.

Another factor which has tended to make the market particularly susceptible to upward pressure is, strangely enough, the fact that sentiment has been basically rather bearish in recent weeks, and as a result professional operators, in a number of instances, are believed already to have short positions open. Accordingly, they have little ammunition left with which to meet any sudden spate of demand, since the supply situation in copper has been so difficult in the last year or so that few people are prepared to run the risk of being heavily over-sold. Moreover, of course, the persistence of the backwardation also discourages short selling.

Current Business

As far as the consuming side of the industry in this country is concerned, business has been rather quiet in recent weeks. The decision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce an Autumn Budget came as something of a shock to industry, particularly as it was accurately predicted that it would contain provisions for increasing purchase tax. While copper semi-finished products are not themselves liable to purchase tax, they do, of course, figure in a wide range of consumer durable goods — from electric fires to motorcars — on which purchase tax is chargeable, and the 20 per cent increase in this tax in the Budget has resulted in a temporary lull in consumer demand.

Meanwhile there is increasing evidence of the way in which the high price of copper is encouraging the use of substitute materials in various directions. Not only has aluminum been gaining ground in the electrical industry, but it is also increasing its sales for such products as extruded sections in curtain rails, and it was a striking testimony to the present position that in calling for tenders for electric conductors in connection with the Kariba hydro-electric project in Northern Rhodesia — the home of the famous copperbelt — it was stated it would be too expensive to use copper, and steel — cord aluminum would be used instead.

In plumbing lines, particularly for cold water, there has been a very significant increase in the use of plastic tubes in place of copper, even to the extent of some prominent copper tube manufacturers installing capacity for the use of this plastic competitor.

Despite this trend in this country and in America, all the copper coming on to the world market is at present still beging readily absorbed, and physical supplies are by no means abundant. Chile has announced that her output is sold up to the middle of next year, and the big Rhodesian companies also have practically all their output earmarked under period contracts. Once U. S. consumers have rebuilt their inventories, the market may become a little easier, always provided there are no further interruptions to production.

The labor situation in Chile, however, is still a long way from satisfactory, and in Northern Rhodesia both the native workers and the European mineworkers are endeavoring to secure wage increases which the employers have rejected. These matters now seem likely to be referred to arbitration. There is little apprehension of an early strike in Rhodesia, but the possibility at a latter stage cannot be entirely ruled out. In these circumstances, while the majority of people still look for lower copper prices eventually, there are few who would predict an early downward movement from recent levels.

Tin Tone Good

During the past month the tin market has had quite a good tone, notably as regards cash metal, the price of which at one time rose to £780 a ton, but at that level there was a backwardation of no less than £22, so that the movement in forward tin was more moderate.

Spot metal on the London market has been distinctly tight the last few weeks as a result of the dock strikes earlier in the year which interfered with the flow of concentrates to the U. K. smelters. It is hoped that this stringency will not persist very much longer, and in fact there are already signs of the backwardation shrinking somewhat. The tightness in spot metal coincided with news of a strike of native mineworkers in the Nigerian tin mines, which naturally helped to harden the tone of the market. The Nigerian strike is now over, having caused, it is reported, a loss of production of around 300 tons.

Nothing definte has yet emerged as to if, and when, Indonesia is like-

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

Stocks of both blister and refined copper in the U. K. at the end of August showed an increase on the end — July figures, according to tables received from the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Stocks of blister totalled 23,537 tons (21,153 tons end July) and stock of refined were 83,-724 tons (78,475 tons), of which 44,462 tons were held by consumers and 6,846 tons were in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses. Imports into the U. K. during August totalled 11,615 tons of blister and 22,165 tons of refined. Production during the month was 9,773 tons of primary refined and 6,501 tons of secondary.

Consumption of refined copper totalled 33,-255 tons, full details of which are given in the following table:-

	August 1955	Jan.-Aug. 1954	Jan.-Aug. 1955
UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire (1)	15,734	111,957	142,718
Rods, Bars and Sections	1,164	15,502	13,236
Sheet, Strip and Plate	3,795	37,269	40,769
Tubes	3,538	29,149	32,124
Castings and Misc.	500	4,000	4,000
ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire	1,305	10,752	12,140
Rods, Bars and Sections	10,837	82,992	100,184
Sheet, Strip and Plate	8,786	82,031	89,327
Tubes	1,397	11,999	14,420
Castings and Misc.	4,484	40,222	40,460
Copper Sulphate	1,542	33,807	25,720
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	53,082	459,680	515,098
Copper Content of Output	43,121	360,213	411,755
Consumption of Refined Copper (2)	33,255	271,012	303,558
Consumption of Copper and Alloy Scrap (3) Copper Content	9,866	89,201	108,197

Note: (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and Cadmium Copper Wire Rods for Wire. (2) Virgin and Secondary Refined Copper. (3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages ..	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1955										
January	302 8 1	284 1 2	303 2 5	692 19 6	694 19 6	693 10 0	104 1 4	103 14 1	85 16 9	84 8 8
February	341 15 3	325 8 0	342 13 0	712 13 9	715 6 0	713 3 6	103 13 5	103 9 6	89 9 2	87 10 8
March	351 2 5	340 8 11	351 10 10	712 8 3	714 19 7	712 16 11	104 0 1	103 2 4	88 4 11	87 3 1
April	328 0 0	319 3 11	328 10 0	716 6 4	717 4 9	716 13 8	104 9 4	104 2 10	89 1 3	87 17 4
May	318 10 9	303 5 9	319 1 11	713 5 8	715 15 0	713 13 4	103 3 5	103 0 0	89 13 8	88 5 0
June	343 1 4	330 10 11	343 12 3	724 2 9	724 4 9	724 9 7	102 16 4	102 14 0	91 7 11	89 19 1
July	348 0 11	342 9 1	348 16 2	747 16 11	742 9 6	748 6 8	105 18 10	105 12 0	91 4 6	91 4 3
August	370 17 9	363 2 9	371 8 2	751 16 6	748 7 3	752 7 3	106 9 11	105 18 5	89 14 3	89 14 4
September	383 19 1	379 11 4	384 7 9	748 19 1	749 7 9	749 5 0	107 11 4	107 5 10	91 17 9	91 9 7
October	355 17 10	346 3 1	356 7 2	760 3 4	750 0 9	760 12 10	106 17 7	106 11 9	90 17 11	90 13 1

ly to ratify the International Tin Agreement, but a Government spokesman there did intimate that it was hoped to introduce the ratification measure into the Legislature before the end of the year. In view of the progress made by the Communists in the General Election in Indonesia, however, some doubts are entertained as to whether ratification will be easily achieved, although the balance of opinion here still believes that Indonesia will ratify the Agreement.

The main reason for believing this is that now the Texas City tin smelter is up for sale there can be no assurance that the U. S. Government will go on absorbing the world's surplus production indefinitely.

Although the gap between output and use of the metal has narrowed in the past twelve months, thanks to the rising trend of consumption, there still looks as if there will be an appreciable surplus in 1956.

Lead Featureless

During the past month lead prices have moved within rather narrow limits, and the market generally has been largely devoid of unusual features. A little uncertainty developed when an attempt was made to raise the U. S. zinc price to 13½ cents, as it was thought this might possibly foreshadow a similar move in lead, but when the zinc price came back to 13 cents, this possibility seemed to be definitely removed.

In his Autumn Budget statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that capital expenditure by the Post Office would be restricted, and charges for telephones increased, which may mean that next year Post Office demand for lead-sheathed cables may not be as substantial as in 1955. It also remains to be seen whether the motorcar industry in the coming months will be as active as it has been, especially now the purchase tax on cars in the home market has been substantially increased. However, in the main lead is not heavily dependent on consumer durables for its demand, and there seems a good prospect of consumption being maintained at the recent fairly satisfactory levels.

For the time being at any rate, the alloy side of the industry is still enjoying very brisk business and, assuming that the American market will remain steady at 15½ cents with the stockpile in the background to mop up any surplus which may appear on that side of the Atlantic, there seems no reason to be bearish about this metal.

On the Continent of Europe, consumption has continued at a good rate. The German industrial scene is a little uncertain at the moment with the possibility of a major strike in the engineering and metallurgical industries, but if this can be averted, German employment should continue unchecked.

Zinc Tone Firmer

As might have been expected, the news that some U. S. producers had raised their zinc price to 13½ cents per lb. caused a temporarily firmer tone in the market here, but the rise was not fully commensurate with the American increase and when the latter was rescinded, the London price

(Continued on page 19)

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports stocks of tin held by consumers at the end of August as 1,485 tons compared with 1,402 tons at the end of July. Other stock figures are not available. Imports during August totalled only 10 tons, and consumption (full details given below) totalled 1,576 tons.

	Aug. 1955	Jan.-Aug. 1954	Jan.-Aug. 1955
TINPLATE	685	6,387	6,569
TINNING:			
Copper Wire	40	295	351
Steel Wire	11	70	75
Other	49	555	533
TOTAL	100	920	959
SOLDER	212	1,278	1,577
ALLOYS:			
Whitemetal	249	2,294	2,526
Bronze and Gunmetal	172	1,287	1,608
Other	33	287	305
TOTAL	454	3,868	4,439
WROUGHT TIN (1)			
Foil and Sheets	28	208	235
Collapsible Tubes .	19	226	271
Pipes, Wire and Capsules	4	38	31
TOTAL	51	472	537
CHEMICALS (2)	66	599	671
OTHER USES (3) ..	8	93	88
	1,576	13,617	14,849

Note: (1) Includes Compo and "B" metal. (2) Mainly tin oxide. (3) Mainly powder.

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United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 6, 1951, Under Torquay Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated: n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE—The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes	5½c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE—Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheet, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE—Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1¼c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for	1½c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc	3c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic	3c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1¾%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds	25%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Chrome or chromium metal	12½%
Cobalt metal	free
Magnesium, metallic	20c lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire	20c lb. & 10%
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content	35c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel tubes, tubing (if cold rolled, drawn or worked—2½% extra)	6¼%
Nickel scrap	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended for two years, effective July 16, 1954.

COPPER SENTIMENT TURNS BULLISH, PREMIUMS PAID; SPECIAL HIGH GRADE ZINC DIFFERENTIAL UP 0.25c LB.

Attempted Slab Zinc Price Rise Rebuffed; Lead Sales Satisfactory; Tin Stable; Spot Quicksilver Firmer; Platinum Hiked to $97-$112 an Ounce

November 10, 1955

THE see-sawing in copper sentiment and the aborted attempt to increase the zinc price featured the domestic metal market during the month in review. The resurgence in copper became marked during a one-day strike at the American-owned mining properties in Chile on October 31. Not knowing how long the strike would last the copper price on the London Metal Exchange advanced sharply and there was a spurt in domestic demand for the metal. Domestic consumers paid as much as 47.00c a pound for November copper in the outside market.

The attempts to boost the Prime Western zinc price 0.50c a pound over its current East St. Louis level of 13.00c a pound failed but several major producers of Special High Grade zinc inncreased (or will have by December 1) their premium on Special High Grade by 0.25 a pound, making the new premium 1.75c a pound above the price of Prime Western.

Lead continued to display a firm tone and tin prices were fairly steady. Quicksilver remained strong, despite reports that more metal might shortly become available. In the precious metals, platinum on October 31 moved up to a range of $97 to $105 an ounce.

Spurt In Copper Demand

The spurt in the demand for copper during the last two weeks or so became quite noticeable following the one-day Chile strike. Prior to the strike the copper price tone was softening and a decline was anticipated in some quarters. Copper on the London Metal Exchange on the last trading day before the Chile strike closed at £358. On October 31, the day of the strike, it soared to £374. Following the settlement of the Chilean labor troubles, the LME price eased off (to £367 on November 10) but still £7 above the Rhodesian Selection Trust's fixed price of £360.

The spurt in domestic demand reflected a number of economic indications, such as the bullish business prospects for 1956, the prospects for an 8 -million car output this year, the uptrend in security prices in Wall Street, together with the fact that European consumers also entered the market for metal.

SMELTERS PAY MORE FOR COPPER SCRAP, BOOST ELECTRO PRICE

Copper: Custom smelters hiked their electrolytic copper selling price to 46.00 to 46.00c a pound on Nov. 17. Smelter were paying 39.00c for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap on Nov. 17, up 1.00c. Domestic. October refined copper production 127,765 tons against 139,880 tons in September; deliveries, 133 946 tons (144,571 tons); stocks at end of period, 49,738 tons (53,-625 tons).

Tin: Spot Straits tin 98.875 a pound at New York on Nov. 12; prompt tin at 98.75c.

Platinum: Spot platinum $97-$112 an ounce on Nov. 16. Supply acute in face of strong domestic demand with buyers in some instances said to have paid $113 and $114 an ounce.

Aluminum: Domestic primary aluminum production in October set a new all-time high of 269,312,211 pounds, as against 261,211,002 pounds in September, and 250,178,989 pounds in October, 1954.

Outside Market Prices

Consumers paid up to 47.00c for November copper in the outside market and 46.00 to 46.50c for December metal. While copper producers increased their output and accelerated their shipments, they were unable to cope with the demand. Primary producers, however, maintained their price at 43.00c a pound. Custom smelters continued to quote 45.00c for December shipment but they had so little copper available that the 45.00c quotation was more or less nominal.

In an effort to bring out more copper scrap, custom smelters on November 9 boosted their scrap buying prices 0.50c a pound, offering 38.00c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire. At least one important factor was willing to pay a premium of 0.50c a pound for good round lots of shipment within 30 days.

The consumers who have been paying the stiff premiums in the outside market want the metal for consumption rather than for Lifo tax purposes. Those who need the metal for Lifo offered to borrow December copper, in any quantity, and return it in January or in the first quarter, plus paying a borrowing fee. There appeared to be very little copper available for such purposes.

Chile's Copper Department

Reports from Santiago were to the effect that the Chilean Copper Department that was created by the law enacted last May, plans to open its own offices in New York and London. It is believed that these will be in the nature of listening posts rather than sales offices. The Copper Department, it is said, is determined to keep in close touch with the American companies that do the marketing of Chilean copper.

Lead Market Firm

The lead market displayed a firm tone with current business at a satisfactory level. Most of the business placed was for shipment in November with buying for December in a big way not expected to develop for another week or so. Business was done at 15.50c a pound New York.

Higher Lead-Zinc Tariffs

The two-day session of the Western Governors Mineral Policies Conference recommended that the import duties on lead and zinc be boosted 2.50c a pound. See the Washington Report on page 5 of this issue for further details.

Zinc Price Gyrations

Efforts in mid-October to boost the zinc price 0.50c a pound to a basis of 13.50c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade were thwarted when some of the principal producers firmly indicated they were satisfied to do business at 13.00c a pound. For three days during October it was somewhat difficult to determine prices. Prime Western zinc ranged from 13.00 to 13.50c on October 17, moved back to 13.00c on October 18, was at the range again on October 19, finally settled back to 13.00c on October 20 when those producers who sought to boost the price admitted they couldn't make a 13.50c level stick while others continued to offer the metal at 13.00c. Consumers took hard swipes at the attempted 0.50c-a-pound increase, with the American Die Casting Insti-

tute calling such a rise "unwarranted."

With the price of Prime Western zinc settled firm at 13.00c, producers hiked their premium for Special High Grade zinc and their prices for zinc die casting alloys. Although SHG zinc output has been increased substantially, supply was still inadequate to meet consumer demand. During the attempt to boost the PW price, some producers increased the differential between Prime Western and SHG by 0.25c a pound, to 1.75c. At this writing, two producers are charging 14.75c a pound for Special High Grade zinc, 1.75c above the PW base price, five others will begin charging the 1.75c premium on December 1, and one producer is still adhering to the 1.50c premium and has given no indication as to whether or when it will advance this premium.

Zinc die casting alloy prices were increased 0.50c a pound on October 18 but some sellers adhered to the lower levels in force prior to that date. By October 19, virtually all sellers were up 0.50c a pound but on October 24, prices were cut 0.25c a pound. Consequently current levels are 0.25c a pound above those prevailing before October 18.

Domestic production of slab zinc reached an all-time high in October, the month's output being 89,462 tons, an increase of 6,014 tons over the September total. Shipments to consumers in October totaled 85,770 tons, an increase of 2,106 tons over the preceding month. Stocks in producers' hands at the end of October amounted to 43,881 tons as against 42,167 tons at the end of September.

Tin Prices Stable

Tin prices were quite stable during the period in review. Spot Straits tin on November 9 was quoted at 96.25c a pound at New York as against the last previously quoted price in this space of 96.125c on October 19. The low for the October 19-November 9 period was 96.00c (reristered on October 21), while the high of 96.875c occurred on November 1.

Quicksilver Firmer

Spot quicksilver on October 26 moved up to a range of $280 to $285 per flask of 76 pounds, an increase of $2 above the range established on October 19. Spot supplies remained tight and recent arrivals of the metal moved directly into consumer channels. Forward commitments were being made on somewhat more cautious basis however, in view of reports that more Mexican and Spanish quicksilver migh shortly become available and indications that Italy would make limited offers after January 1 in the domestic market if the price was right.

Silver Demand Strong

A strong consumer demand featured the New York silver market at the 91.625c-an-ounce level established on October 19. Domestic users, in order to meet their requirements, also were making purchases from the U. S. Treasury. Silver buying abroad also was active.

Platinum Price Advances

The price of platinum advanced twice during the period in review, reflecting a tight supply situation (with few or no offers of the metal being made by Russia) plus a strong domestic industrial demand, particularly from the petroleum trade. On October 26 platinum was quoted at $91 to $102, as against the previous range of $91 to $97. A major refiner was quoting the low side of the range while dealers were obtaining the high side. On October 31, the refiner increased its individual range to $97-$99 an ounce, and with dealers commanding $105, the quoted range was $97 to $105 an ounce.

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NATIONAL BUSINESS PRESS **425 West 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y.**

Daily Metal Quotations in October, 1955

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter

(In Cents Per Pound)

OCTOBER	Copper					Tin Straits New York		Lead		Zinc					Aluminum	Antimony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f. a. s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	Virgin 99%	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	....
3	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	91.875
4	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	96.125	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	91.875
5	43.00	48.50	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	91.875
6	43.00	47.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	91.875
7	43.00	45.50	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	91.875
8	43.00	45.50	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	....
10	43.00	45.50	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	91.875
11	43.00	45.50	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	96.125	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	92.00
13	43.00	45.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	92.00
14	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	92.00
15	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	....
17	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.25	13.75	13.50	14.60	14.75	24.40	33.00	92.00
18	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.50	24.40	33.00	92.00
19	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.25	13.75	13.50	14.65	14.75	24.40	33.00	91.625
20	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.125	96.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
21	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.00	95.875	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
22	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	....
24	43.00	45.25	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.375	96.25	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
25	43.00	45.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	96.125	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
26	43.00	45.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	96.125	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
27	43.00	45.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	96.125	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
28	43.00	45.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.25	96.125	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
29	43.00	45.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	....
31	43.00	45.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	96.625	96.625	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.625	24.40	33.00	91.625
AV.	**43.00**	**45.99**	**42.70**	**43.00**	**Nom.**	**96.20**	**96.075**	**15.50**	**15.30**	**13.02**	**13.52**	**13.27**	**14.37**	**14.57**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**91.794**
HI.	**43.00**	**50.00**	**42.70**	**43.00**	**Nom.**	**96.625**	**96.625**	**15.50**	**15.30**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**14.85**	**15.00**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**92.00**
LO.	**43.00**	**45.00**	**42.70**	**43.00**	**Nom.**	**96.000**	**95.875**	**15.50**	**15.30**	**13.00**	**13.50**	**13.25**	**14.35**	**14.50**	**24.40**	**33.00**	**91.625**

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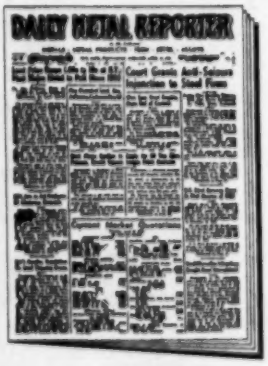

Essential Information?

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DAILY METAL REPORTER

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British Metal Markets

(Continued from page 13)

slipped back to between £90 and £91 a ton.

There are two factors at the moment which are tending to slow down demand for zinc somewhat. The first is the high degree of uncertainty regarding copper prices which is causing consumers of brass products generally to buy as cautiously as possible, quite apart from any influence there may be from the substitution of aluminum and plastics for brass in certain fields. The other factor is the initial impact of the increase in purchase tax in the Autumn Budget. This may affect demand not only for brass parts, but perhaps more particularly for zinc alloy diecastings in consumer durable goods such as vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and motorcars. The impact of this higher purchase tax may not be very long lived, but for the moment it is certainly causing a lull in buying.

No G. O. B. Zinc Shortage

Generally speaking there is no shortage of g. o. b. zinc here, although some of the Continental metal which has been offered on the Metal Exchange in the last month or two is not particularly favored by consumers. Supplies of high grade and special high grade seem to be quite satisfactory for the time being, but the position with regard to the latter especially, is still being watched fairly closely.

If expectations are realized with regard to demand for zinc alloy die castings in 1956, it seems likely that supplies of "four-nines" metal may be barely adequate. It would seem now that the U. S. price is pegged at 13 cents for some time to come, and this being so it is expected that the London market will continue to present a very steady appearance at around present price levels.

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

Stocks of imported virgin lead at the end of August at 38,417 tons showed a large increase over stocks at the end of July (22,717 tons). Of this total 19,869 tons were held by consumers and 892 tons were in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses. The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics also reports a sligt increase in stocks of English refined lead at the end of August compared with the end of July — 9,619 tons against 9,553 tons. During teh month 32,272 tons were imported into the U. K., and production of English refined amounted to 5,597 tons.

Full details of consumption of lead in August are given below, total consumption amounting to 16,306 tons of imported virgin and 5,152 tons of English refined.

	Aug. 1955	Jan.-Aug. 1954	Jan.-Aug. 1955
Cables	7,806	53,252	68,842
Batteries as metal	2,123	20,129	18,963
Battery Oxides	2,227	18,368	18,951
Tetraethyl Lead	1,530	8,646	14,130
Other Oxides and Compounds	1,604	18,101	17,702
White Lead	882	7,604	7,316
Shot	403	3,271	3,066
Sheet and Pipe	6,049	51,503	51,291
Foil and Collapsible Tubes	342	3,155	3,311
Other Rolled and Extruded	696	4,850	5,500
Solder	992	8,183	8,967
Alloys	1,239	9,627	10,568
Misc. Uses	1,061	9,046	8,929
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	26,954	215,735	237,536
of which:			
Imported Virgin Lead	16,306	124,566	135,242
English Refined	5,152	41,832	44,366
Scrap including remelted	5,496	49,337	57,928

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

According to figures received from the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, stocks of zinc in the U. K. at the end of August showed an increase over the end of July at 60,935 tons compared with 54,562 tons. Of the August figure, 26,027 tons were held by consumers and 2,196 tons were in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses. Imports into the U. K. during August totalled 15,558 tons, and production during the month was 6,063 tons.

Consumption (full details of which are given in the following table) totalled 16,430 tons.

	Aug. 1955	Jan.-Aug. 1954	Jan.-Aug. 1955
Brass	8,269	69,736	79,547
Galvanising	7,924	68,844	70,758
of which:			
General	2,608	21,688	22,720
Sheet	2,287	22,733	22,715
Wire	1,826	13,684	14,602
Tube	1,203	10,739	10,721
Rolled Zinc	1,167	14,283	14,424
Zinc Oxide	1,706	19,925	20,355
Zinc Diecasting and Forming Alloy	2,521	21,846	26,577
Zinc Dust	699	5,732	7,187
Misc. Uses	975	7,950	8,010
TOTAL ALL TRADES	23,261	208,316	226,858
of which:			
Virgin Zinc: High Purity (99.99%)	2,732	23,852	28,757
Electro and High Grade (99.95%)	4,321	42,101	42,142
Prime Western g.o.b. and debased	9,377	85,890	93,647
Remelted Zinc	501	3,318	3,778
Brass and Other Copper Alloy Scrap (zinc content)	3,673	31,275	34,483
Scrap Zinc Metal, Alloy, Residues etc. (zinc content)	2,657	21,880	24,051

Copper Brands

Deliverable Against Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Tacoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic
B. & M.	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic
M U F	Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic
A. L. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewisohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic
L. N. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic
P • D	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic
N. E. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic
R E C	Rhokana Corporation	Electrolytic
B O R	Rudnici Bakra i Topionice	Electrolytic
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
OFHC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. C. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
N. H. E.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
A M CO	United States Metals	Fire Refined High
R H C	Refining Company	Conductivity

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
* * * (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
P. D. M.	Phelps Dodge Corporation	
R	†United States Metals Refining Company	

Official List of Approved Refiners

Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Andes Copper Mining Co.
Bolidens Gruvaktieholag
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.
Chile Copper Company
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.
Kennecott Copper Corp.
Lewin Metals Corp.
Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
Norddeutsche Affinerie
Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Raritan Copper Works
Rhokana Corporation
Rudnici Bakra i Topionice
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
United States Metals Refining Co.
Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

1954	Crude Production: Primary	Crude Production: Secondary	Refined Production	Deliveries to Customers	Refined Stock End of Period	Stock Increases or Decreases: Blister	Refined	Total
Aug.	175,919	9,585	205,130	195,880	230,974	—19,626	— 8,661	—28,287
Sept.	187,872	7,674	196,275	199,432	220,823	— 729	—10,151	—10,880
Oct.	207,927	10,338	197,314	212,486	211,207	+20,951	— 9,616	+11,335
Nov.	221,559	9,410	222,458	225,840	216,687	+ 8,511	+ 5,480	+13,991
Dec.	215,377	12,532	242,635	229,154	228,637	—14,726	+11,950	— 2,776
1954 Total	2,358,107	107,745	2,466,547	2,453,954	228,637	— 695	—139,605	—140,300
1955								
Jan.	196,513	9,229	209,583	226,984	205,278	— 3,841	—23,359	—27,200
Feb.	203,338	13,472	212,823	225,255	188,916	+ 3,987	—16,362	—12,375
Mar.	231,701	10,558	237,526	235,118	195,064	+ 4,733	+ 6,148	+10,881
Apr.	231,236	10,842	224,525	221,415	200,835	+17,553	+ 5,771	+23,324
May	229,774	12,305	251,791	233,777	219,960	— 9,712	+19,125	+ 9,413
June	232,058	11,898	240,499	248,449	209,945	+ 3,416	—10,015	— 6,599
July	167,746	8,279	159,499	149,643	219,643	+16,626	+ 9,698	+26,324
Aug.	195,394	10,138	208,974	200,049	230,022	— 3,441	+10,379	+ 6,938
Sept.	236,949	13,788	248,481	262,118	228,002	+ 2,256	— 2,020	+ 236
Oct.	245,670	11,023	244,255	246,898	227,261	+12,438	— 741	+11,679

In U. S. A.

1954								
Aug.	53,263	8,784	104,693	92,475	58,648	.....	—10,429	.....
Sept.	62,714	7,168	88,786	88,198	48,775	.....	— 9,873	.....
Oct.	69,243	9,988	92,918	105,293	32,290	.....	—15,485	.....
Nov.	88,567	9,052	115,917	118,707	37,094	.....	+ 3,804	.....
Dec.	85,581	12,152	133,523	121,907	47,108	.....	+10,014	.....
1954 Total	863,721	102,472	1,311,031	1,208,755	47,108	.....	—40,604	.....
1955								
Jan.	86,931	8,879	123,840	113,949	45,982	.....	— 1,126	.....
Feb.	89,078	13,246	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	— 1,403	.....
Mar.	98,171	10,239	135,701	131,354	46,091	.....	+ 1,512	.....
April	93,669	10,599	122,129	119,863	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....
May	95,042	11,731	135,042	124,853	43,340	.....	+ 581	.....
June	90,645	11,295	130,881	132,730	38,533	.....	— 4,807	.....
July	31,346	7,614	51,182	60,143	36,293	.....	— 2,240	.....
Aug.	67,990	9,364	98,732	90,078	49,350	.....	+13,057	.....
Sept.	96,343	12,735	139,880	144,571	53,625	.....	+ 4,275	.....
Oct.	100,208	9,863	127,765	133,946	49,738	.....	— 3,887	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1954								
Aug.	122,656	801	100,437	103,405	172,326	.....	+ 1,768	.....
Sept.	125,158	506	107,489	110,234	172,048	.....	— 278	.....
Oct.	138,684	350	104,396	107,193	177,917	.....	+ 5,869	.....
Nov.	132,992	358	106,541	107,133	179,593	.....	+ 1,676	.....
Dec.	129,796	380	109,112	109,528	181,529	.....	+ 1,936	.....
1954 Total	1,494,386	5,273	1,155,516	1,247,120	181,529	.....	—99,001	.....
1955								
Jan.	109,582	350	85,743	113,035	159,296	.....	—22,233	.....
Feb.	114,260	208	89,661	116,752	144,337	.....	—14,959	.....
Mar.	133,530	319	101,825	103,764	148,973	.....	+ 4,636	.....
April	137,567	283	102,396	101,552	158,076	.....	+ 9,103	.....
May	134,732	574	116,749	108,924	176,620	.....	+18,544	.....
June	141,413	603	108,317	115,719	171,412	.....	— 5,208	.....
July	135,900	765	109,659	89,500	183,350	.....	+11,938	.....
Aug.	127,405	774	110,242	110,701	180,672	.....	— 2,678	.....
Sept.	140,606	1,049	116,490	117,547	174,377	.....	— 6,295	.....
Oct.	145,462	1,160	116,490	112,952	177,523	.....	+ 3,146	.....

*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Price, Del. Conn. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.50	24.50	29.88	30.36
Feb.	24.50	25.46	29.88	33.00
Mar.	24.50	31.49	29.93	33.45
Apr.	24.50	30.59	29.98	36.00
May	27.829	29.72	30.00	36.00
June	24.50	29.94	30.00	36.00
July	24.50	29.92	30.00	36.00
Aug.	24.50	29.69	30.00	38.975
Sept.	24.50	29.75	30.00	46.50
Oct.	24.50	29.80	30.00	49.495
Nov.	24.50	29.88	30.00	....
Dec.	24.50	29.88	30.00	....
Aver.	24.50	29.15	29.97	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.625	24.625	30.00	30.12
Feb.	24.625	24.625	30.00	33.00
Mar.	24.625	32.00	30.00	33.56
Apr.	24.625	32.23	30.00	36.00
May	24.625	Nom	30.00	36.00
June	24.625	30.125	30.00	36.00
July	24.625	30.125	30.00	36.00
Aug.	24.625	30.125	30.00	37.46
Sept.	24.625	30.125	30.00	43.00
Oct.	24.625	30.125	30.00	43.00
Nov.	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Dec.	24.625	30.038	30.00	....
Aver.	24.625	29.47	30.00	....

Export Copper

Electrolytic f. a. s. New York
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27.50	34.825	28.635	35.29
Feb.	27.50	34.825	28.59	38.41
Mar.	27.50	35.131	29.544	42.58
Apr.	27.50	35.89	29.93	42.78
May	24.50	29.89	30.00	39.76
June	34.415	29.75	30.00	42.74
July	34.537	29.692	30.00	43.77
Aug.	34.825	29.075	30.00	45.50
Sept.	34,852	29.00	30.80	Nom.
Oct.	34,825	29.023	33.22	Nom.
Nov.	34.825	28.875	32.832	....
Dec.	34.825	28.774	33.37	....
Aver.	31.742	31.128	30.58	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1949						
Total	354,992	82,793	285,298	189,407	1,053,225	— 36,920
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	—201,362
1953						
Apr.	342,771	53,501	295,096	298,532	116,319	—197,356
May	364,197	49,952	293,794	285,425	126,972	—165,070
June	363,020	40,759	297,387	268,099	132,615	—161,707
July	375,629	39,936	302,113	259,641	91,826	—146,189
Aug.	366,244	42,490	305,204	235,893	113,250	—132,363
Sept.	358,081	38,593	307,612	206,476	111,805	—117,414
Oct.	352,091	31,035	305,431	187,438	116,259	—109,743
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	— 85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	— 74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	— 67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	— 52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	— 57,423
Apr	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,559	104,943	— 54,667
May	349,796	33,210	305,504	123,039	102,810	— 45,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	— 31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	— 26,537
Aug.	359,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,966	— 16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	— 92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304.117	205,308	115,073	—103,858
May	327,343	111,715	309,219	323,279	113,485	—102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	— 90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	—109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	97,688	—131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	113,628	—115,826

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	3,077	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047
Feb.	1,576	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198
Mar.	2,116	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198
Apr.	2,750	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	13,162
May	2,455	14,264	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133
June	2,230	9,883	11,176	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765
July	2,581	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988
Aug.	2,117	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197
Sept.	4,832	10,611	16,001	10,380	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037
Oct.	2,932	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,802	10,065	11,662	12,897
Nov.	3,079	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	.....
Dec.	4,081	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	.....
Total	33,826	112,386	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	.....

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	41,021	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201
Feb.	39,297	24,580	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349
Mar.	41,988	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713
Apr.	40,118	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641
May	37,262	27,333	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	28,708
June	32,618	31,849	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	28,141
July	27,995	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513
Aug.	25,372	27,896	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,013
Sept.	20,165	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,342
Oct.	23,527	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228
Nov.	22,966	29,232	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	.....
Dec.	20,488	27,206	23,862	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,278	.....
Total ...	372,812	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,238	.....
Aver. ...	31,068	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1951				
Ttl.	41,119	2,422	884,788	928,330
1952				
Ttl.	36,758	1,726	885,985	924,469
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,237	885,174	926,448
1954				
June	3,228	154	69,577	72,959
July	2,976	139	63,436	66,551
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	39,846	1,850	794,555	836,251
1955				
Jan.	5,054	175	78,062	83,291
Feb.	5,338	185	78,058	83,581
Mar.	6,654	220	86,854	93,728
Apr.	5,644	190	83,274	89,108
May	4,606	199	85,984	90,789
June	5,192	189	84,126	89,507
July	4,677	169	28,507	33,353
Aug.	5,028	125	62,104	67,257
Sept.	6,927	130	83,650	90,707

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1953				
Av.	33.955	20.405	20.855	20.036
1954				
Sept.	27.51	26.01	24.51	24.62
Oct.	28.02	26.52	25.02	24.965
Nov.	28.55	27.05	25.55	25.43
Dec.	28.85	27.35	25.85	25.82
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Jan.	30.08	28.58	27.08	26.44
Feb.	32.80	31.30	29.73	27.92
Mar.	34.28	32.78	31.03	29.43
Apr.	34.48	32.98	31.23	30.61
May	33.70	32.20	30.45	30.00
June	35.57	34.07	32.32	31.61
July	37.39	35.89	34.04	33.06
Aug.	39.93	38.43	36.40	34.24
Sept.	43.88	42.38	40.00	38.21
Oct.	39.48	37.98	36.69	35.83

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1953				
Av.	23.524	21.934	18.862	14.127
1954				
Sept.	27.01	25.51	21.85	17.35
Oct.	27.675	26.175	22.70	17.78
Nov.	28.07	26.57	23.20	18.07
Dec.	28.50	27.00	23.71	18.21
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Jan.	29.35	27.85	24.36	19.07
Feb.	30.85	29.35	26.27	20.66
Mar.	33.66	31.83	27.44	21.43
Apr.	33.73	31.99	27.90	21.38
May	33.66	32.16	27.08	24.18
June	34.79	33.29	27.77	20.63
July	36.83	35.33	30.15	22.535
Aug.	39.74	38.24	32.67	23.76
Sept.	43.88	42.38	35.01	24.96
Oct.	39.468	37.968	32.22	22.80

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1948	21,328	511,356	532,684	38,644	490,630
1949	38,644	542,676	581,320	70,424	355,905
1950	70,424	571,763	642,187	35,619	499,637
1951	35,619	486,874	522,493	25,339	496,184
1952	.....	532,778	558,117	.....	492,094
1953					
December	67,494	48,687	116,181	81,152	35,007
Total	.....	533,883	577,443	.....	488,437
1954					
January	81,152	48,518	129,670	92,496	37,108
February	92,496	42,046	134,542	97,981	36,551
March	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December	94,387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total	.....	551,618	632,770	.....	475,551
1955					
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381
April	59,881	50,274	110,155	54,956	44,878
May	54,956	45,435	100,391	50,947	46,130
June	50,947	48,150	99,097	44,665	44,985
July	44,665	23,850	68,515	39,856	26,547
August	39,856	36,912	76,768	34,111	41,469
September	34,111	50,453	84,564	30,753	46,250

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
	(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)							
1948	114,253	42,080	2,258	97,637	4,921	41,524	8,076	215,150
1949	56,273	12,443	1,139	72,475	3,190	37,549	4,117	168,719
1950	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
July	5,123	3,161	35	6,304	205	5,047	168	15,609
Aug.	5,226	2,335	120	9,435	745	5,382	268	17,325
Sept.	6,494	2,162	105	7,274	1,088	5,261	199	19,015
Oct.	9,612	2,782	160	6,346	307	4,628	1,987	19,165
Nov.	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec.	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Jan.	6,273	2,955	....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb.	6,040	2,170	....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar.	7,620	2,405	252	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr.	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May	6,030	2,310	276	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	...	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,756
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	14.192	13.26	15.00
Feb.	19.00	13.50	12.82	15.00
Mar.	19.00	13.404	12.94	15.00
Apr.	18.92	12.64	13.91	15.00
May	15.731	12.75	14.00	15.00
June	15.26	13.413	14.11	15.00
July	16.00	13.683	14.00	15.00
Aug.	16.00	14.00	14.06	15.00
Sept.	16.00	13.74	14.60	15.12
Oct.	14.426	13.50	14.975	15.50
Nov.	14.18	13.50	15.00	....
Dec.	14.125	18.50	15.00	....
Av.	16.47	13.485	14.06	....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.00	19.192	18.26	20.00
Feb.	24.00	18.50	17.82	20.00
Mar.	24.00	18.404	17.94	20.00
Apr.	23.92	17.64	18.91	20.00
May	20.81	17.75	19.00	20.00
June	20.65	19.413	19.11	20.00
July	21.00	18.683	19.00	20.00
Aug.	21.00	19.00	19.06	20.00
Sept.	21.00	18.74	19.60	20.12
Oct.	19.48	18.50	19.975	20.50
Nov.	19.18	18.50	20.00	....
Dec.	19.125	18.50	20.00	....

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,639	1,571	1,788	1,478
Feb.	963	1,162	1,422	1,647
Mar.	769	1,202	1,194	1,321
Apr.	850	1,245	1,150	1,281
May	1,137	1,455	1,391	1,572
June	1,535	2,004	1,834	1,794
July	2,526	2,528	2,288	2,024
Aug	2,905	2,707	2,481	2,774
Sept.	2,874	2,852	2,728	3,045
Oct.	3,112	2,825	2,667	....
Nov.	2,168	2,173	2,410	....
Dec.	1,975	1,890	1,796	....
Total	22,453	23,614	23,149	.....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Antimonial lead	Total Stocks
1949							
Jan. 1	76,373	9,697	4,101	17,939	29,050	9,594	146,754
1950							
Jan. 1	95,481	16,364	3,696	15,651	61,329	9,095	201,526
1951							
Jan. 1	69,757	11,993	4,959	15,341	28,894	6,725	137,669
1952							
Jan. 1	67,817	11,315	3,909	15,700	18,518	6,821	124,080
1953							
Jan. 1	65,771	17,583	3,105	19,759	31,405	12,155	149,778
1954							
Jan. 1	67,688	17,920	2,867	26,713	65,036	16,116	196,340
Feb. 1	63,032	12,790	3,406	28,050	77,805	14,691	199,774
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,348	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394
May 1	59,686	17,468	3,496	25,373	43,207	11,749	160,979
June 1	59,632	17,705	1,941	27,979	39,892	11,055	158,204
July 1	58,182	14,707	2,941	30,579	34,432	10,233	151,074
Aug. 1	65,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	75,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755
Oct. 1	70,628	19,083	4,217	28,424	23,292	7,461	153,105

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1949 Total	420,122	93,061	513,183	58,447	571,630
1950 Total	430,072	76,160	506,232	43,666	549,898
1951 Total	376,851	75,515	452,366	36,510	488,876
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953					
December	28,812	10,767	39,579	3,580	43,159
Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
January	26,202	13,309	39,511	3,162	42,673
February	29,342	10,888	40,230	3,373	43,603
March	31,520	12,006	43,526	3,550	47,076
April	28,508	13,173	41,681	4,524	46,205
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,455	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451
April	28,707	16,347	45,054	3,249	48,303
May	28,511	13,377	41,888	4,879	48,767
June	28,273	14,667	42,940	4,509	47,449
July	23,027	3,826	26,853	649	27,502
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050
September	29,377	14,881	44,258	3,623	47,881

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		Dec. 29	14.50
Oct. 7	13.75	Dec. 31	14.75
Oct. 14	13.00	1953	
Nov. 10	12.75	Jan. 7	14.50
Nov. 16	12.50	Jan. 12	14.00
Nov. 21	12.00	Feb. 2	13.50
1950		Mar. 4	13.00
Mar. 9	11.00	Mar. 10	13.50
Mar. 14	10.50	Apr. 7	13.00
Apr. 20	10.75	Apr. 16	12.50
Apr. 26	11.00	Apr. 21	12.00
May 4	11.25	Apr. 29	12.50
May 10	11.50	May 18	12.75
May 11	12.00	May 19	13.00
June 23	11.50	May 26	13.15
1951		June 11	13.50
June 28	11.00	July 20	13.75
July 12	11.50	July 23	14.00
July 13	12.00	Sept. 16	13.50
Aug. 15	13.00	1954	
Aug. 21	14.00	Jan. 18	13.00
Sept. 1	15.00	Feb. 18	12.50
Sept. 8	16.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Oct. 2	**19.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Oct. 31	17.00	Mar. 26	13.25
1952		Mar. 29	13.50
Apr. 29	18.00	Apr. 1	13.75
May 2	17.00	Apr. 12	14.00
May 12	15.00	June 2	14.25
June 23	15.50	June 15	14.00
June 24	16.00	Aug. 25	14.25
Oct. 7	15.00	Sept. 7	14.50
Oct. 14	14.00	Sept. 15	14.75
Oct. 22	13.50	Oct. 4	14.875
Nov. 3	14.00	Oct. 5	15.00
Nov. 10	14.20	1955	
Nov. 11	14.50	Oct. 23	15.00-
Nov. 20	14.25		15.50
Nov. 24	14.00	Oct. 26	15.50
Dec. 22	14.25		

*OPA Ceiling. †Returned to OPA Ceiling. **OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	7,430	11,572	14,691	14,902
Feb.	7,805	10,736	14,798	12,204
Mar.	9,169	11,484	11,985	12,385
Apr.	9,646	11,248	11,977	11,740
May	9,931	10,764	11,882	11,055
June	10,323	14,335	9,798	10,233
July	10,049	14,247	12,210	9,779
Aug.	11,253	14,748	12,279	7,252
Sept.	9,874	15,877	14,168	7,461
Oct.	10,967	15,742	14,846	.....
Nov.	11,143	16,498	14,573	.....
Dec.	12,155	16,116	14,789	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	5,767	2,937	3,768	4,529
Feb.	4,395	3,682	4,257	4,777
Mar.	3,800	5,353	4,475	6,202
Apr.	3,162	5,027	4,470	5,343
May	2,347	6,497	4,373	4,737
June	5,303	9,270	3,796	4,792
July	6,352	5,259	5,991	1,153
Aug.	6,492	4,668	6,455	2,946
Sept.	4,748	5,509	5,869	6,650
Oct.	5,867	5,100	5,532	....
Nov.	4,674	5,400	5,364	....
Dec.	3,947	3,060	5,255	....
Total	56,854	61,762	59,875	.....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	1955 Jan.–Aug.	1955 July	1955 Aug.
Ammunition	29,170	3,139	3,304
Bearing metals	20,377	2,119	3,055
Brass and bronze	14,793	1,382	2,014
Cable covering	75,669	5,105	10,589
Calking lead	40,412	4,951	6,348
Casting metals	9,063	1,101	*1,092
Collapsible tubes	5,909	453	745
Foil	3,295	431	634
Pipes, traps and bends	19,723	2,197	2,740
Sheet lead	20,050	2,118	2,620
Solder	59,252	6,877	8,102
Storage batteries (antimonial lead)	118,702	14,133	18,079
(oxides)	113,682	13,295	18,210
Terne metal	1,538	246	166
Type metal	16,840	1,972	2,430
Total	548,475	59,519	80,128
Pigments:			
White lead	12,118	1,475	1,583
Red lead and litharge	57,136	5,650	6,363
Pigment colors	9,804	1,189	1,613
Other†	6,767	1,290	1,893
Total	85,825	9,604	11,452
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	103,805	12,233	11,507
Misc. chemicals	425	59	79
Total	104,230	12,292	11,586
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	3,425	317	389
Galvanizing	1,359	125	153
Lead plating	464	24	48
Weights and ballast	4,558	584	571
Total	9,806	1,050	1,161
Other Uses Unclassified	11,013	351	1,264
Total Reported	759,349	82,816	105,591
Estimated unreported consumption	8,000	1,000	1,000
Total	767,300	83,800	106,600
Daily average‡	3,184	2,703	3,438

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.

‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27,182	25,786	29,062
Feb.	24,552	25,837	28,926
Mar.	25,226	29,442	33,225
Apr.	24,869	25,820	28,656
May	24,350	28,637	31,092
June	23,612	28,574	32,627
July	23,455	25,968	26,994
Aug.	20,599	25,671	26,954
Sept.	27,426	30,631	34,291
Oct.	28,014	30,123	.....
Nov.	27,358	30,142	.....
Dec.	26,582	28,840	.....
Total	303,753	335,471	.....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo

(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Feb.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Mar.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Apr.	48.85	34.50	28.50	28.50
May	42.077	34.50	28.50	28.50
June	39.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
July	39.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Aug.	39.00	34.50	28.50	30.66
Sept.	39.00	34.50	28.50	33.00
Oct.	39.00	34.50	28.50	33.00
Nov.	35.62	33.68	28.50	....
Dec.	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
Av.	42.17	33.93	28.50	....

Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955 June	1955 July	1955 Aug.
IMPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	17,261	22,045	31,408
Canada (s.t.)	1	7	...
Belgium	1,509	...	...
Denmark	1,302	1,022	1,020
France	3,119	4,467	5,118
Germany‡ (W.)	8,087	6,444	...
Netherlands	2,405	2,623	...
Norway	1,286	756	185
Sweden	1,635	737	1,337
Switzerland	924	1,702	1,091
U. K. (l.t.)	10,223	16,840	32,272
India* (l.t.)	826	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	12	18	24
Canada (s.t.)	9,897	8,340	...
Belgium	5,258	...	...
Denmark	374	505	78
France	332	382	990
Germany‡ (W.)	3,694	2,866	...
Netherlands	917	397	...
N. Rhodesia* (l.t.)	936	1,411	...
Australia* (l.t.)	11,873	...	...

† Refined.

‡ Includes scrap.

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955 Jan.–Sept.	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.
Ore (gross weight)	79,919	6,934	9,118
Peru	2,131	...	...
Greece	861	...	...
Italy	1,252	120	60
Sweden	1,240	...	...
Algeria	3,170	895	...
Fr. Morocco	65,363	4,919	9,058
French Equat. Africa	4,101	1,000	...
Tunisia	1,801	...	...
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	310	...	...
Germany (W.)	5	...	...
Rhodesia	305	...	...
Non-Argentiferous	35,646	5,118	5,093
Belgium	2,615	171	102
Germany (W.)	2,907	283	325
Greece	60	...	...
U. Kingdom	5	...	...
Algeria	274	205	...
Fr. Morocco	12,455	2,687	3,512
Tunisia	17,328	1,772	1,154
Other countries	2	..	...
Antimonial lead	679	22	...

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks at plants on July 31	Received during Aug.	Consumed during Aug.	Stocks at plants on Aug. 31
Refined soft lead	79,242	64,376	65,429	78,189
Antimonial lead	18,195	27,211	27,705	17,701
Unmelted white scrap	2,730	2,322	2,194	2,858
Percentage metals	9,616	4,006	5,397	8,225
Copper-base scrap	1,587	2,217	2,179	1,625
Drosses, residues, etc.	7,213	2,720	1,848	8,085
Total	118,583	102,852	*104,752	116,683

* Excludes 839 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

August

	Soft and Antimonial Lead	Scrap, Percentage Metal, Drosses, Etc.	Total
Metal products	68,647	11,481	80,128
Pigments	10,601	12	10,613
Chemicals	11,586	...	11,586
Miscellaneous	1,150	11	1,161
Unclassified	1,150	114	1,264
Total	93,134	11,618	*104,752

* Excludes 839 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955 Jan.–Sept.	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	164,685	32,272	12,975
Australia	93,302	21,979	7,169
Canada	45,529	9,008	3,225
Yugoslavia	5,082	...	729
United States	6,111	525	300
Peru	6,448	750	750
Other countries	8,213	10	802

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments — Domestic	Export & Drawback	Gov't Acc't	Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1947 Tl.	175,500	848,027	698,281	117,305	140,230	955,816	68,011	59,705	2,323
1947 Mo. Av.		70,669	58,190	9,775	11,686	79,651			
1948 Tl.	68,647	850,015	770,396	69,910	57,598	897,904	20,848	51,318	2,323
1948 Mo. Avg.		70,842	64,200	5,826	4,800	74,826			
1949 Tl.	20,848	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740	94,221	42,625	2,384
1949 Mo. Avg.		72,509	54,024	4,744	7,627	66,395			
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.		75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974			
1951 Tl.	8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.		77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568			
1952 Tl.	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	45,264	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681			
1953									
Aug.	103,906	83,241	65,450	428	3,372	69,250	117,897	32,988	2,685
Sept.	117,897	81,211	55,167	165	2,215	57,547	141,561	27,322	2,704
Oct.	141,561	84,031	65,470	482	1,223	67,175	158,417	25,956	2,711
Nov.	158,417	75,891	63,617	2,848	2,220	68,685	165,623	29,437	2,530
Dec.	165,623	79,116	55,487	6,282	2,127	63,896	180,843	35,466	2,552
Total	.....	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	.....	.....	2,661
Monthly Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126			2,661
1954									
Jan.	180,843	78,561	54,865	3,681	2,146	60,692	198,712	26,378	2,534
Feb.	198,712	68,020	57,781	7,179	1,778	66,738	199,994	28,943	2,429
Mar.	199,994	71,186	66,929	1,703	1,448	70,080	201,100	31,702	2,296
Apr.	201,100	70,256	67,512	977	2,489	70,616	200,740	31,702	2,342
May	200,740	73,646	61,859	670	2,037	64,566	209,828	38,624	2,376
June	209,828	71,466	72,257	2,297	5,685	80,239	201,055	33,100	2,385
July	201,124	70,749	59,157	1,475	13,214	73,846	198,027	38,899	2,282
Aug.	198,027	71,810	58,188	1,525	16,871	76,584	193,253	41,059	2,316
Sept.	193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	43,818	2,004
Oct.	175,505	67,047	78,867	1,468	10,080	90,415	152,137	51,559	2,163
Nov.	152,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671
Dec.	134,639	85,166	75,105	3,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	45,862	2,747
Total	.....	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808			
1955									
Jan.	124,277	86,076	70,863	2,844	19,694	93,201	117,152	57,421	2,777
Feb.	117,152	78,977	80,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,165	54,527	2,820
Mar.	96,165	89,179	79,720	1,828	12,959	94,507	90,837	60,057	2,877
Apr.	90,837	82,786	89,589	1,967	8,488	100,044	74,597	65,127	2,793
May	74,579	86,177	83,336	3,802	10,434	97,572	63,184	70,087	2,780
June	63,184	84,458	92,212	1,492	5,335	99,039	48,603	57,231	2,815
July	48,603	84,400	76,812	862	4,039	81,713	51,290	64,056	2,738
Aug.	51,290	84,874	87,042	885	2,153	90,080	46,084	73,632	2,738
Sept.	46,084	83,448	83,664	1,274	2,427	87,365	42,167	52,278	2,781
Oct.	42,167	89,462	85,770	36	1,942	87,748	43,881	61,746	2,886

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1948 Total	365,979	232,482	107,422	76,672	24,247	806,802
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953						
June	32,758	27,099	17,564	5,309	3,129	85,859
July	30,535	22,832	12,361	4,053	3,250	73,031
August	33,074	22,740	15,739	4,440	3,107	79,100
September	33,465	21,745	13,374	4,329	3,221	76,134
October	34,354	22,854	13,709	4,077	3,077	78,071
November	29,989	21,408	9,779	3,887	2,482	67,545
December	28,785	24,272	10,758	3,631	2,827	70,273
Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,987	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,202
March	37,648	37,682	12,718	4,635	3,305	95,988
April	36,136	36,628	11,034	3,833	3,181	90,812
May	37,471	36,926	12,404	4,203	3,409	94,413
June	37,874	32,821	13,305	5,012	3,227	92,239
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589
August	38,317	30,168	10,244	5,431	3,027	87,687

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.50	12.596	9.76	11.50
Feb.	19.50	11.48	9.375	11.50
Mar.	19.50	11.024	9.66	11.50
Apr.	19.50	11.00	10.25	11.93
May	19.50	11.00	10.29	12.00
June	15.74	11.00	10.96	12.25
July	15.00	11.00	11.00	12.50
Aug.	14.077	11.00	11.00	12.50
Sept.	14.01	10.18	11.44	12.96
Oct.	13.306	10.00	11.50	13.02
Nov.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Dec.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Av.	16.22	10.857	10.69	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20.85	13.946	11.11	12.85
Feb.	20.85	12.83	10.725	12.85
Mar.	20.85	12.379	11.01	12.85
Apr.	20.85	12.35	11.60	13.28
May	20.85	12.35	11.64	13.35
June	17.09	12.35	12.31	13.60
July	16.35	12.47*	12.35	13.85
Aug.	15.427	12.60	12.35	13.85
Sept.	15.36	11.53	12.79	14.31
Oct.	14.656	11.35	12.85	14.37
Nov.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Dec.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Av.	17.57	12.207	12.04	....

*East of Continental Divide.

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	21,179	25,615	29,192
Feb.	20,311	25,286	28,814
Mar.	21,662	29,001	33,451
Apr.	20,421	26,084	27,741
May	20,105	27,551	29,237
June	21,141	29,665	31,467
July	19,226	23,012	23,695
Aug.	17,341	22,102	23,261
Sept.	26,465	30,413	30,080
Oct.	26,865	28,543	.....
Nov.	26,982	27,901	.....
Dec.	26,689	29,344	.....
Total	269,170	324,517	.....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949				
Total	156,334	78,284	349,264	583,882
1950				
Total	170,726	82,300	365,175	618,207
1951				
Total	188,525	92,457	398,128	679,111
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
June	14,563	5,410	20,463	40,436
July	13,866	5,309	19,501	38,676
Aug.	14,867	5,595	18,283	38,745
Sept.	13,702	5,540	14,936	34,178
Oct.	13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511
Nov.	12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338
Dec.	12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan.	13,898	5,661	21,646	41,205
Feb.	13,097	5,075	21,217	39,389
Mar.	14,540	6,173	24,503	45,216
Apr.	13,772	6,074	23,040	42,886
May	13,553	5,665	25,055	44,273
June	13,975	5,447	24,025	43,477
July	13,777	5,180	22,860	41,817
Aug.	14,163	5,870	22,290	42,323
Sept.	13,801	5,331	22,110	41,242

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949				
Ttl.	8,719	156,400	238,843	404,032
1950				
Ttl.	8,470	163,489	257,766	429,875
1951				
Ttl.	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
June	782	11,446	14,025	26,253
July	681	11,253	13,430	25,364
Aug.	668	11,655	14,743	27,066
Sept.	711	11,304	12,986	25,001
Oct.	692	11,826	13,237	25,755
Nov.	686	11,594	14,631	26,911
Dec.	699	11,595	14,303	26,597
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan.	817	12,300	14,230	27,347
Feb.	751	12,077	14,176	27,004
Mar.	847	13,187	16,927	30,961
Apr.	900	12,417	15,285	28,602
May	927	12,032	15,848	28,807
June	890	11,914	15,638	28,442
July	727	10,922	14,197	25,846
Aug.	787	12,109	13,770	26,666
Sept.	853	11,544	14,280	26,677

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1950				
Ttl.	2,061	2,108,756	282,866	2,391,683
1951				
Ttl.	2,511	1,749,580	205,452	1,957,543
1952				
Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428	1,886,036
1953				
Ttl	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
July	154	130,562	33,735	164,451
Aug.	151	119,028	44,708	163,887
Sept.	160	129,726	46,104	175,990
Oct.	172	126,029	36,476	167,677
Nov.	184	129,352	21,853	151,389
Dec.	173	131,960	10,000	142,133
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741
1955				
Jan.	208	139,090	6,572	145,870
Feb.	156	134,261	87	134,460
Mar.	203	147,799	2,706	150,708
Apr.	162	146,255	49	146,466
May	144	147,473	7,299	154,916
June	156	139,698	20,168	160,022
July	140	91,964	38,561	130,665
Aug.	171	118,972	39,831	158,974
Sept.	170	138,145	48,187	186,502

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1952 Total	158,004	391,707	38,515,679	31,825	**39,100,923
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111	36,776,003
1954					
June	10,353	23,264	3,188,988	5,575	3,228,180
July	12,687	23,029	2,922,899	4,594	2,963,209
August	10,876	23,744	2,960,475	6,115	3,001,210
September	7,879	22,297	2,790,693	6,486	2,827,355
October	16,717	22,609	2,670,625	5,162	2,715,113
November	12,957	23,655	2,949,605	2,936	2,989,153
December	12,475	23,655	3,001,230	1,500	3,038,860
Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140	36,582,288
1955					
January	19,903	36,385	3,005,085	1,042	3,062,415
February	9,841	37,040	2,952,610	9	2,999,500
March	13,317	39,770	3,495,476	417	3,495,476
April	7,573	36,590	3,248,004	8	3,292,175
May	10,355	35,539	3,360,797	1,063	3,407,754
June	11,497	35,350	3,127,264	2,521	3,176,632
July	7,475	32,907	2,374,016	4,948	2,419,346
August	10,645	38,100	2,743,646	5,307	2,797,698
September	8,767	37,180	2,908,049	6,452	2,930,448

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.
**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	48,767	54,536	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203
Feb.	45,699	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236
Mar.	51,874	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272
Apr.	53,277	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394
May	55,450	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128
June	48,577	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,633
July	52,937	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669
Aug	54,953	52.001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551
Sept.	53,255	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606
Oct.	54,526	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	.....
Nov.	50,174	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	.....
Dec.	53,474	34,161	65,897	72,454	83.419	110,291	127,056	.....
Total	623,456	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	.....

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1950 Total	42,068	37,656	79,724
1951 Total	39,967	33,837	73,804
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954			
April	3,643	3,708	7,351
May	3,229	3,335	6,564
June	3,609	3,212	6,821
July	1,997	2,940	4,937
August	2,779	2,795	5,574
September	2,840	3,797	6,637
October	3,117	3,126	6,243
November	3,366	2,859	6,225
December	3,169	3,453	6,622
Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
January	3,416	3,125	6,541
February	2,753	2,851	5,604
March	3,560	2,780	6,340
Apr.	3,068	2,896	5,964
May	3,075	2,224	5,299
June	3,089	3,134	6,223
July	596	930	1,526
August	2,005	1,669	3,674

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.
† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	88.00	84.44	85.25	85.25
Feb.	88.00	85.25	85.25	85.25
Mar.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.25
Apr.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.08
May	85.405	85.25	85.25	88.928
June	82.75	85.25	82.25	89.71
July	82.886	82.25	85.25	90.49
Aug.	83.25	85.25	85.25	90.75
Sept.	83.25	85.25	85.25	90.795
Oct.	83.25	85.25	85.25	91.794
Nov.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Dec.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Av.	84.94	85.183	85.25	....

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	75,459	4,413	6,897
Canada	15,043	195	1,389
Mexico	9,010	198	922
Cuba	13,756	1,777	1,646
Bolivia	1,486	102	...
Chile	14,420	1,905	502
Peru	5,094	218	...
Cyprus	2,146	...	...
Philippines	7,792	4	2,238
U. of S. Africa	4,979	...	...
Australia	1,528	...	156
Other countries	205	14	44
Blister copper (content)	169,344	27,875	18,768
Canada	290	...	...
Mexico	19,638	2,781	2,287
Chile	94,512	10,683	11,077
Belg. Congo	7,481	1,091	1,047
N. Rhodesia	38,632	8,320	3,620
U. of S. Africa	2,218	1,108	...
Turkey	547	547	...
Australia	4,469	3,345	...
Peru	1,015	...	195
U. Kingdom	542	...	542
Refined cathodes and shapes	114,538	12,283	27,345
Canada	43,796	4,503	8,105
Mexico	4,224	344	1,635
Chile	44,082	4,494	6,462
Peru	8,986	552	2,539
Belgium	112	...	112
Germany (W.)	1,757	140	1,617
Norway	125	125	...
Yugoslavia	883	83	634
Belg. Congo	3,428	628	500
N. Rhodesia	864	...	864
Other countries†	1,332	92	1,240
U. Kingdom	4,949	1,312	3,637
Total Imports:			
Crude and refined	359,341	44,571	53,010
In rolls, sheets or rods	5,745	560	540
Old and scrap (content)	5,933	778	843
Composition metal (content)	30	1	10
Brass Scrap and old (cu. cont.)	5,079	1,232	898

† Includes 1,047 tons from Netherlands and 193 from Sweden.

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Slabs, blocks, etc.	15,705	756	969
Canada	8	...	...
Mexico	518	...	295
Argentina	6,063	...	...
Brazil	3	...	...
Chile	2	2	...
Belgium	2,716	280	224
U. Kingdom	6,160	448	448
Korea	132	22	...
Other countries	103	4	2
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slab, blocks	15,705	756	969
Scrap: ashes, dross & skim.	15,507	1,480	1,991
Rolled in sheets, plates and strips†	1,791	226	306
Alloys ex brass and bronze	152	2	55
Die castings	572	57	62

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Ore, conc., matte and other unrefined (cont.)	4,642	119	361
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	134,211	9,544	10,521
Canada	792	175	50
Brazil	6,430	496	358
Austria	581	45	157
Belgium	1,024	...	24
Denmark	270	56	214
France	38,972	4,061	5,508
Germany (W.)	24,122	1,756	923
Italy	6,500	145	146
Netherlands	9,750	545	447
Norway	1,792	280	...
Sweden	4,166	644	274
Switzerland	6,838	520	459
U. Kingdom	24,883	761	1,130
Japan	24	...	...
India	1,920	...	306
Australia	5,536	...	520
Other countries	611	60	5
Total Exports:			
Crude and ref.	138,853	9,663	10,882
Pipes and tubes.	867	86	93
Plates & sheets.	219	17	61
Rods	112	3	10
Wire, bare	4,183	632	340
Building wire and cable‡	2,828	355	290
Weatherproof wire‡	519	26	25
Insulated copper wire n.e.s‡	10,695	3,028	796

† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
‡ Gross weight; n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Lead Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Lead ore, conc., matte & base bullion (cont.)	4	...	2
Canada	2	...	2
Mexico	2	...	...
Pigs and bars	233	18	24
Canada	3	...	2
Cuba	11	...	...
Chile	72	...	...
Colombia	12	...	5
Venezuela	23	...	10
Philippines	28	2	...
Other countries	73	5	7
Dom. Republic	11	11	...
Total Exports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	237	18	26
Sheets & pipes	470	31	58
Typemetal	289	33	69
Antimonial	349	48	45
Scrap	2,517	332	549

Comparative Metal Prices

	OPA		
	Av. 1939	1946 Nov.	Nov. 18 1955
Copper, Domestic (Electro, Del Valley)	.11.20	14.375	43.00-46.50
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	15.50
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.	5.05	5.05	13.00-
New York, del.	....	....	13.50-
Tin, Spot—Straits, N. Y.	....	....	98.875
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	24.40
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	33.00

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	104,237	10,595	9,328
Canada	20,769	1,000	3,516
Mexico	1,402	40	64
Guatemala	2,776	312	488
Honduras	2,118	71	673
Bolivia	8,692	1,697	740
Chile	175	...	...
Colombia	427	427	...
Peru	23,782	5,577	...
U. of S. Africa	23,872	...	...
Australia	18,527	1,292	3,740
Philippines	1,640	179	107
Other countries	57	...	...
Pigs and bars	168,555	22,045	31,408
Canada	26,291	2,702	2,502
Mexico	51,503	9,195	13,856
Peru	16,668	1,624	2,626
Belgium	231	...	...
Denmark	1,429	224	72
Spain	7,371	689	1,942
U. Kingdom	47	26	...
Yugoslavia	20,999	2,480	1,929
Algeria	2,207	2,207	...
Fr. Morocco	5,241	...	...
Australia	36,459	2,898	8,426
Other countries	109	...	55
Total Imports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	272,792	32,640	40,736
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	12,149	1,817	2,405
Antimonial lead & typemetal	8,522	1,160	3,034
Lead content thereof	7,552	1,002	2,745

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Zinc ore (content)	295,924	35,802	41,599
Canada	104,655	11,585	14,071
Mexico	119,374	15,040	15,366
Guatemala	5,163	312	1,556
Honduras	948	75	220
Bolivia	1,017	133	411
Colombia	124	41	...
Chile	2,582	839	527
Peru	56,234	7,701	8,455
U. of S. Africa	2,830	...	...
Australia	2,181	55	370
Philippines	205	20	13
Other countries	1	1	...
Cuba	610	...	610
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	116,959	14,729	16,538
Canada	76,978	8,500	8,746
Mexico	7,953	886	2,846
Peru	5,778	966	1,151
Belgium	8,771	1,004	1,738
Germany (W.)	2,442	1,654	56
Italy	2,237	551	805
Netherlands	84	...	...
Belg. Congo	9,523	1,168	1,196
Rhodesia	281	...	...
Australia	2,912	...	...
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	412,883	50,531	58,137
Dross and skim.	102	...	...
Old & worn out	141	6	10

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugo-slavia (e)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Aus-tralia (e)	Northern Rho-desia (e)	Union of South Africa (d)
1951															
Total	964,599	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	....	100,254	....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952															
Total	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,498	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,459
1953															
Total	957,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1954															
Apr.	70,977	27,940	4,380	21,116	2,412	22,494	1,176	13,289	3,135	728	11,074	...	4,446	36,250	4,863
May	71,571	27,664	4,057	22,782	2,620	21,104	1,128	11,670	3,094	711	11,030	...	5,011	32,154	2,631
June	74,113	26,077	5,650	28,590	2,400	20,016	1,231	11,920	3,092	647	8,654	...	4,492	31,982	4,158
July	66,070	26,562	5,650	34,670	2,400	23,600	1,109	11,759	3,097	720	10,519	...	3,276	32,077	4,147
Aug.	53,263	26,871	5,394	30,123	2,655	21,995	1,268	11,758	3,318	700	9,384	....	4,297	32,709	4,146
Sept.	62,714	23,671	5,133	18,382	2,579	21,932	1,312	16,166	2,956	700	8,360	....	3,588	34,512	3,958
Oct.	69,243	27,365	4,751	36,603	2,589	22,182	1,296	10,396	2,790	756	9,008	....	3,469	33,466	3,373
Nov.	88,785	26,167	5,413	29,832	2,407	21,241	1,168	9,649	2,677	728	8,322	....	3,552	32,282	3,519
Dec.	85,581	27,528	4,441	35,890	2,764	22,336	1,240	15,842	2,822	740	9,451	....	2,570	32,321	4,222
Total	863,721	302,984	59,030	272,814	29,233	258,259	14,205	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	386,377	43,153
1955															
Jan.	86,931	26,303	5,386	33,899	2,560	22,635	968	9,156	2,351	389	9,532	1,739	1,906	7,926	3,245
Feb.	89,078	25,088	4,495	33,630	2,400	22,171	1,031	10,712	2,175	700	10,099	2,189	4,744	16,597	3,341
Mar.	93,171	26,701	4,362	33,341	1,950	25,449	1,216	14,274	2,383	780	11,392	2,265	5,935	28,936	4,063
Apr.	93,669	25,202	4,946	33,510	2,434	24,951	1,297	8,355	2,252	749	10,906	1,335	4,114	33,467	4,468
May	95,042	25,718	4,677	33,735	2,616	24,642	1,236	11,772	2,487	743	8,096	1,953	4,501	33,301	4,639
June	90,645	27,465	5,402	33,164	2,635	23,639	1,433	14,837	3,045	718	5,655	2,252	4,308	35,166	2,709
July	31,846	26,481	5,425	35,081	2,738	23,841	1,228	9,418	3,200	717	10,814	....	....	34,306	4,548
Aug	67,990	.....	4,829	.....	2,513	24,929	....	10,993	....	763	.....	....	....	28,942	....
Sept.	94,755	.....	4,745	.....	2,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	33,087	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, ect., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan	Aus-tralia (a)	French Moroco	Tunisia	Rho-desia	Total
1951																
Total	486,874	162,712	219,362	48,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952																
Total	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,060	74,053	20,382	217,293	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953																
Total	533,883	166,356	226,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,775
1954																
Apr.	46,730	14,875	20,819	5,609	6,063	7,666	13,147	3,255	4,637	6,917	2,926	17,796	2,986	1,205	1,848	156,479
May	49,139	15,107	20,723	4,847	6,101	6,953	13,030	3,668	5,729	6,762	2,900	23,052	2,562	2,069	1,120	163,762
June	42,317	14,377	17,651	6,332	6,283	6,256	14,642	3,601	4,318	5,816	3,068	28,049	1,788	3,837	1,568	152,273
July	35,716	9,078	19,765	5,228	6,431	6,414	13,295	3,754	6,317	6,151	3,580	22,192	2,377	1,569	1,456	149,189
Aug.	44,089	11,106	17,668	5,414	6,534	1,402	10,826	1,516	6,046	7,061	3,441	22,067	2,133	2,651	2,240	144,319
Sept.	47,762	14,590	17,182	5,093	6,657	4,422	12,097	3,029	5,667	6,953	3,017	.....	3,034	3,336	1,680	156,537
Oct.	51,276	17,818	19,714	5,718	7,081	6,709	15,066	3,904	4,719	5,512	3,150	20,300	3,144	1,998	1,120	167,329
Nov.	46,711	15,800	20,511	5,450	7,067	6,383	15,992	3,994	4,383	6,706	2,856	21,551	1,480	2,654	1,232	162,770
Dec.	46,506	15,689	21,497	5,946	7,062	6,480	13,676	4,071	5,056	7,950	3,579	22,763	364	2,578	1,008	164,230
Total	551,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,033	162,773	41,150	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,800	1,877,841
1955																
Jan.	44,780	12,822	19,066	4,416	7,014	5,627	12,163	4,095	5,293	7,104	3,355	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	158,826
Feb.	40,173	12,899	17,442	5,325	6,999	6,023	12,606	4,473	6,463	7,142	3,644	16,156	4,566	2,261	980	147,142
Mar.	50,308	14,332	19,995	5,978	7,102	6,850	14,512	4,304	5,771	6,994	3,395	17,182	1,904	2,355	672	160,754
Apr.	50,274	13,615	16,730	5,294	6,737	5,855	13,713	2,583	5,078	6,787	3,411	22,368	....	2,134	1,792	156,371
May	45,435	13,886	21,340	5,364	6,642	7,601	13,676	3,200	6,254	6,334	2,314	26,531	2,025	1,192	1,792	163,586
June	48,133	14,061	18,189	5,442	6,249	7,068	11,363	3,169	5,929	7,288	1,863	21,427	4,957	1,903	1,680	158,678
July	23,850	7,237	17,256	5,598	7,126	3,108	10,077	4,117	4,844	7,758	3,715	15,930	3,746	2,231	1,680	118,338
Aug.	36,912	.....	19,301	5,529	7,638	4,826	10,345	2,579	4,357	....	....	.....	2,976	2,541	1,680	.....
Sept.	50,453	.....	18,382	5,323	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1,680	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugo-slovia	Japan (a)	Aus-tralia (b)	Rho-desia (b)	Total (d)
1951																	
Total	931,833	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,216
1952																	
Total	961,430	222,140	61,456	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,637	2,141,088
1953																	
Total	931,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,379	2,228,017
1954																	
Apr.	70,258	16,250	4,796	1,365	19,262	10,413	15,287	6,808	5,832	2,452	4,102	1,921	1,256	9,526	9,736	2,520	181,876
May	73,854	16,530	5,090	1,689	20,095	10,485	15,859	7,253	5,992	2,562	4,153	1,990	1,286	9,880	10,031	2,576	189,225
June	71,540	17,017	4,826	1,641	19,977	10,159	15,0*4	9,365	5,857	2,479	4,042	1,986	619	9,073	9,374	2,604	185,573
July	70,749	17,917	5,038	1,573	20,222	10,341	15,764	8,316	7,495	2,600	4,233	2,223	1,166	9,747	10,487	2,604	188,475
Aug.	71,810	18,756	5,035	1,609	20,009	10,451	15,691	7,072	6,500	2,438	4,611	2,241	1,279	9,416	10,100	2,632	189,650
Sept.	60,137	18,023	4,876	1,373	19,839	8,371	14,911	8,576	6,033	2,358	4,215	2,113	1,317	9,239	9,688	2,408	173,648
Oct.	67,047	18,871	5,241	1,272	19,391	11,107	15,739	7,196	6,859	2,417	4,166	2,237	1,445	9,944	9,902	2,296	185,130
Nov.	80,116	19,622	5,061	1,754	19,208	10,603	15,335	6,891	6,510	2,438	3,850	2,132	1,470	8,699	9,552	2,072	195,319
Dec.	85,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,269	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,317	1,350	10,011	9,740	2,604	206,438
Total	868,242	213,810	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,686	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,243,501
1955																	
Jan.	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	19,323	10,894	16,078	7,251	5,532	2,412	3,988	2,246	1,246	9,905	9,891	2,660	206,691
Feb	78,977	19,865	4,737	1,612	18,739	10,244	14,723	7,372	5,663	2,216	3,988	1,930	1,221	8,792	8,745	2,660	190,540
Mar.	89,179	22,216	5,291	2,057	19,996	11,275	16,867	9,031	6,879	2,422	3,165	2,003	1,457	10,863	9,378	2,744	213,923
Apr.	83,786	21,301	5,136	1,770	19,279	10,582	16,409	7,392	6,393	2,519	4,168	2,198	1,421	10,750	7,737	2,632	203,473
May	86,177	21,800	5,271	1,870	20,280	11,219	16,985	6,870	6,639	2,609	4,460	2,337	1,369	7,639	8,508	2,688	206,521
June	84,458	20,565	5,173	2,124	19,337	10,715	16,476	6,480	6,480	2,628	3,854	2,227	1,285	8,366	8,837	2,604	203,669
July	84,400	21,769	5,297	1,725	19,561	10,463	16,918	5,902	6,802	2,737	4,238	2,251	1,338	11,343	10,413	2,660	207,817
Aug.	84,877	22,029	5,168	1,880	19,194	10,185	16,566	6,751	7,088	2,529	4,422	2,197	....	11,343	10,089	2,576	.....
Sept	83,448	20,898	4,967	1,754	.....	.....	.....	8,609	....	2,621	4,451	....	....	.....	.....	2,464	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothemic. (d) The above totals omits production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	131,968	55,344	61,480
Feb.	135,221	60,402	62,771
Mar.	146,911	60,084	70,185
Apr.	149,177	47,258	67,566
May	165,385	60,118	60,767
June	182,500	65,314	58,546
July	185,946	68,037	64,256
Aug.	198,609	67,307	99,628
Sept.	27,422	77,323	107,261
Oct.	31,850	72,266	93,681
Nov.	36,824	61,484	.....
Dec.	50,407	61,673	.....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)

At start of:	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	23,090	26,887	31,173
Feb.	27,486	32,653	32,274
Mar.	16,518	30,697	39,461
Apr.	13,781	28,312	37,587
May	17,144	30,005	45,226
June	29,007	29,793	38,760
July	26,868	30,437	30,816
Aug.	25,820	29,492	32,270
Sept.	28,290	26,298	48,036
Oct.	22,886	28,958	42,912
Nov.	29,279	22,269	.....
Dec.	29,174	26,937	.....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Virgin Zinc		Zinc. Conc.	
At start of:	1954	1955	1954	1955
Jan.	27,652	49,554	45,731	47,200
Feb.	35,411	48,027	42,581	43,779
Mar.	37,646	45,679	33,912	44,176
Apr.	40,710	49,301	26,076	51,603
May	38,953	53,573	32,517	47,741
June	38,409	50,447	33,801	47,791
July	40,389	48,227	39,280	47,399
Aug.	45,825	54,562	43,705	50,649
Sept.	48,769	60,935	41,467	55,350
Oct.	47,314	60,800	46,221	55,234
Nov.	44,611	.....	41,885	.....
Dec.	51,226	.....	44,908	.....

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Aug.	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	288,394	49,000	33,891
U. of S. Africa	1,464	495	2
N. Rhodesia	143,630	22,822	21,674
Canada	46,181	6,658	4,177
Belgium	5,982	253	327
Germany (W.)	6,544	11	18
Norway	†	†	†
Sweden	†	†	†
United States	13,224	2,973	1,835
Chile	40,748	12,089	3,573
Belg. Congo	2,450	500	500
Other countries	28,171	3,199	1,785
Of which:			
Electrolytic	173,227	31,395	19,542
Other refined	22,772	4,532	2,623
Blister or rough	90,500	12,356	11,615
Wrought and alloys	1,895	717	111
Total	288,394	49,000	33,891

† Included in other countries, if any.

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Sulphate	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1950 Total	303,833	204,427	13,738	521,998	333,700	188,298
1951 Total	300,665	243,152	11,041	554,853	330,361	224,487
1952 Total	313,374	243,836	14,629	571,839	347,646	224,193
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	11,206	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954						
July	23,100	18,082	1,235	42,417	29,644	12,773
August	22,613	16,809	539	39,961	28,741	11,220
September	32,098	21,731	1,137	54,966	43,070	11,896
October	30,603	22,716	....	53,319	40,664	12,655
November	31,239	21,143	....	52,382	42,846	9,536
December	30,570	22,962	....	53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	322,387	251,989	....	574,376	438,651	53,496
1955						
January	28,636	22,582	....	51,218	39,705	11,513
February	27,607	23,098	....	50,705	36,906	13,799
March	31,901	25,894	....	57,795	41,083	16,712
April	26,101	22,045	....	48,146	36,008	12,138
May	31,107	23,297	....	54,404	39,485	14,919
June	36,163	23,904	....	60,067	45,367	14,700
July	26,601	19,698	....	46,299	31,749	14,550
August	24,731	18,390	....	43,121	33,255	9,866
September	36,286	24,007	....	60,293	47,180	13,113

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Aug.	July	Aug.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore and conc.†	138,030	16,649	28,006
Zinc conc.	‡	9,518	‡
Australia	...	7,746	...
Burma	...	1,772	...
Zinc and zinc alloys	116,032	18,941	15,671
N. Rhodesia	3,068	400	974
Australia	6,527	1,582	1,343
Canada	68,892	9,473	7,156
Belgium	7,352	331	1,942
Germany (W.)	4,580	2,301	1,408
Netherlands	2,313	905	52
Norway	200	100	100
United States	7,695	801	467
Other countries	15,405	3,048	2,229
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes	115,199	18,746	15,556
Other	833	195	115
Total	116,032	18,941	15,671

† Breakdown by countries not available for 1955.

‡ Not yet available.

Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.: metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1955		
	May	June	July
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	13,048	13,166	14,729
Canada (s.t.)	9	5	...
Belgium	51	...	...
Denmark	604	250	262
France	663	1,231	1,247
Germany, W.†	5,955	5,202	...
Italy	567	558	...
Netherlands	543	765	...
Sweden	2,367	2,504	1,690
Switzerland†	1,205	1,220	758
U. K. (l.t.)	12,382	10,853	18,941
India†† (l.t.)	674	2,458	5,075
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	3,053	1,550	756
Canada (s.t.)	14,820	19,581	13,523
Belgium	8,044	...	...
France	106	71	82
Germany, W.†	952	1,942	...
Italy	1,285	1,256	...
Netherlands	1,607	898	...
Norway	2,199	2,698	...
Switzerland†	721	534	610
U. K.‡ (l.t.)	326	285	334
No. Rhodesia†† (l.t.)	2,837	1,721	2,827
Australia†† (l.t.)	1,329	...	...
Belg. Congo	2,954	2,180	...

† Includes scrap.

†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore			Tin Metal				
	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1954								
June	2,406	79	1,760	84	2,403	1,860	1,150	4,075
July	1,940	122	1,502	25	2,485	1,519	909	3,823
August	3,272	31	2,531	417	2,112	1,328	817	4,182
September	1,563	79	1,781	7	2,355	2,034	719	4,457
October	1,901	74	1,587	0	2,203	1,790	472	4,425
November	2,574	63	2,086	177	2,136	1,923	541	4,194
December	2,585	78	2,473	429	2,234	1,962	368	4,347
1955								
January	1,907	70	1,984	311	2,211	1,821	701	4,353
February	1,952	86	2,321	185	2,648	1,843	372	4,821
March	3,229	97	2,753	...	2,648	2,180	648	4,706
April	2,133	87	3,550	56	966	1,794	532	4,026
May	2,100	81	2,962	...	2,492	1,840	811	3,742
June	898	96	1,119	21	2,595	1,997	363	3,280
July	4,006	95	2,700	3	2,201	1,615	1,581	3,232
August	....	..	....	10	....	1,576	728	....

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20,364	21,830	15,001	22,678
Feb.	18,901	21,075	13,954	21,533
Mar.	20,480	22,432	21,075	25,181
Apr.	20,363	21,747	20,412	24,221
May	20,548	20,179	23,012	23,922
June	20,274	18,384	23,344	21,981
July	14,196	19,996	21,582	21,286
Aug.	9,396	19,886	22,000	26,424
Sept.	10,323	16,777	22,684	.....
Oct.	12,761	17,675	21,661	.....
Nov.	11,282	17,101	22,981	.....
Dec.	17,432	18,703	24,935	.....
Year	196,320	235,787	252,643	.....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	8,136	11,212	6,170	5,500
Feb.	9,702	8,710	7,560	11,882
Mar.	10,851	14,943	11,092	10,318
Apr.	10,450	14,765	9,606	11,967
May	11,020	7,039	11,483	6,416
June	10,466	13,434	12,018	9,897
July	10,249	1,357	13,152	8,341
Aug.	10,642	8,869	8,646	4,884
Sept.	14,121	3,903	10,045	.....
Oct.	13,193	7,532	8,005	.....
Nov.	12,703	6,581	10,817	.....
Dec.	8,208	4,354	7,815	.....
Year	129,741	102,879	116,409	.....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	522,073	547,951	429,704
Feb.	218,421	567,225	457,261
Mar.	263,650	849,502	411,597
Apr.	311,141	572,059	493,578
May	419,569	660,724	445,054
June	323,913	682,906	592,238
July	614,320	1,210,045	285,350
Aug.	533,155	953,379	644,932
Sept.	527,771	605,188	.....
Oct.	1,015,012	612,874	.....
Nov.	463,667	606,274	.....
Dec.	473,826	804,213	.....
Year	5,686,518	8,672,340	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,237	7,668	9,081	11,078
Feb.	4,947	16,411	8,385	12,897
Mar.	11,104	10,578	11,671	12,423
Apr.	10,948	11,153	11,218	10,321
May	11,355	14,726	18,407	10,911
June	8,178	15,053	14,877	13,387
July	7,815	13,939	15,467	12,674
Aug.	13,739	7,272	14,158	13,219
Sept.	10,908	8,139	14,069	.....
Oct.	11,040	8,957	11,528	.....
Nov.	10,004	9,062	13,372	.....
Dec.	4,500	9,036	13,897	.....
Year	113,675	131,994	156,130	.....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19,242	18,370	17,155	22,028
Feb.	17,411	18,677	15,199	19,865
Mar.	18,953	20,693	16,550	22,215
Apr.	19,415	20,003	16,249	21,301
May	18,786	20,090	16,530	21,599
June	18,728	20,589	17,017	20,565
July	19,411	21,595	17,917	21,769
Aug.	18,924	21,703	18,755	22,029
Sept.	18,230	21,157	18,023	.....
Oct.	19,754	21,888	18,871	.....
Nov.	16,114	21,051	19,662	.....
Dec.	18,232	21,899	21,922	.....
Year	222,200	247,707	213,810	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	2,459,531	2,603,593	2,175,193
Feb.	2,255,113	2,068,740	1,960,506
Mar.	2,458,022	2,352,392	2,385,762
Apr.	3,076,852	2,745,615	2,270,269
May	2,520,180	2,564,919	2,235,640
June	1,538,663	2,769,694	2,461,675
July	2,353,542	2,717,859	2,385,654
Aug.	2,029,346	2,840,385	2,481,607
Sept.	2,067,294	2,804,384	.....
Oct.	2,097,630	2,461,823	.....
Nov.	2,207,170	2,823,719	.....
Dec.	2,361,452	2,364,826	.....
Year	28,424,795	31,117,949	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	15,271	19,502	17,716	18,959
Feb.	11,072	16,888	16,863	15,018
Mar.	15,522	14,183	17,104	19,090
Apr.	14,547	18,640	19,452	17,865
May	13,770	16,120	19,953	16,808
June	11,172	15,302	18,988	17,800
July	11,460	11,969	19,164	16,650
Aug.	13,605	13,864	18,237	16,676
Sept.	14,488	14,335	17,066	.....
Oct.	16,641	16,327	16,569	.....
Nov.	12,884	19,433	18,365	.....
Dec.	18,406	19,273	19,093	.....
Year	168,842	195,836	219,280	.....

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,209	17,478	16,625	22,181
Feb.	17,639	13,580	11,328	25,556
Mar.	21,839	18,307	18,199	20,178
Apr.	18,205	17,068	17,926	21,018
May	12,514	15,595	13,926	14,820
June	14,393	14,919	15,654	19,581
July	12,800	10,068	27,582	13,522
Aug.	10,040	8,594	14,934	16,581
Sept.	12,594	9,423	17,298	.....
Oct.	11,454	11,862	13,064	.....
Nov.	14,135	10,685	16,224	.....
Dec.	12,042	10,809	23,277	.....
Year	166,864	158,388	206,037	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	11,813	12,517	12,765	14,387
Feb.	10,719	10,662	11,874	13,375
Mar.	12,381	12,268	13,619	15,544
Apr.	12,318	11,841	13,015	15,011
May	12,413	11,610	13,458	15,352
June	12,563	11,687	13,269	14,835
July	10,426	11,801	12,901	14,530
Aug.	11,975	11,911	13,428	15,027
Sept.	10,982	12,031	13,521	.....
Oct.	11,773	12,469	14,323	.....
Nov.	11,381	12,764	14,159	.....
Dec.	11,815	12,122	14,947	.....
Year	140,559	143,693	161,279	.....

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Ore (zinc content)	115,368	16,770	19,652
United States	103,356	13,686	13,615
Belgium	4,386	1,495	...
France	1,589	1,589	...
U. Kingdom	6,037	...	6,037
Slab zinc	153,437	13,523	16,582
United States	76,939	8,171	8,455
Brazil	55	...	...
Chile	73	...	...
Netherlands	112	...	...
U. Kingdom	71,591	5,128	8,093
Korea	115	...	...
India	3,259	224	...
Iran	165	...	...
Pakistan	1,026	...	...
Other countries	102	...	34
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	268,805	30,293	36,234
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	3,067	700	396
United States	988	568	85
Belgium	1,424	...	167
Germany (W.)	318	42	144
Netherlands	178	62	...
Japan	129	28	...
Italy	30	...	...

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	25,574	3,120	3,895
United States	16,071	909	3,022
Germany (W.)	941	577	...
Norway	7,756	1,475	782
U. Kingdom	743	96	91
Belgium	63	63	...
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	96,909	12,674	13,219
United States	38,027	5,008	7,237
Brazil	495	92	...
Denmark	168	...	...
France	4,718	496	836
Germany (W.)	937	...	...
Italy	116	...	...
Netherlands	198	30	...
U. Kingdom	47,537	6,963	3,560
Australia	3,714	...	1,121
India	996	84	464
Other countries	3	1	1
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	122,483	15,794	17,114
Old and scrap	12,515	1,234	1,622
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	12,494	1,234	1,341

French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	1,046	13	430
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	25	...	...
Non-Argentiferous	2,804	382	990
Antimonial lead	331	15	18
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	501	62	16

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1955		
	June	July	Aug.
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	20,303	27,875	18,768
(ore, etc., s.t.)	12,675	4,413	6,897
(ref., s.t.)	14,449	12,283	27,345
Belgium†	8,554	...	...
Denmark	275	283	487
France (crude)	24	406	1,625
(refined)	13,799	14,118	13,948
Italy	9,437	...	...
Germany, (W.)	20,167	21,786	...
Netherlands	2,249	2,234	...
Norway	342	679	86
Sweden	2,800	2,601	5,321
Switzerland	2,538	2,752	2,292
U. K. (l.t.)	39,873	49,000	33,891
India†† (ref., l.t.)	1,468	1,049	...
Australia†† (blist. & ref., l.t.)	1,500	...	...

EXPORTS

U. S. (Ore & unrefined, s.t.)	1,757	119	361
(refined, s.t.)	15,702	9,544	10,521
Canada (ref., s.t.)	13,386	12,674	...
Belgium†	8,577	...	...
Finland‡	279	...	16
Germany (W.)	2,483	5,112	...
Norway	1,356	1,322	936
Sweden	1,155	1,337	606
U. K. (l.t.)	1,018	1,394	1,762
Turkey†	1,000	...	...
Belg. Congo°	19,339	...	...
N. Rhodesia†† (ref., & blist., l.t.)	30,505	33,791	36,093

† Includes copper alloys.
‡ Includes old.
° Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.
†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.–Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ore (gross weight)	232,723	31,839	23,397
Canada	6,167	3,102	...
Guatemala	999	999	...
Bolivia	920	...	...
Peru	24,674	3,087	3,690
Belgium	3,391	...	...
Finland	1,497	...	...
Germany (W.)	2,637	...	...
Greece	6,380	1,033	1,132
Italy	11,526	2,749	570
Norway	463	...	...
Spain	32,532	2,872	4,008
Yugoslavia	25,401	1,650	2,978
Algeria	42,685	3,459	1,863
Fr. Morocco	58,225	11,226	9,156
Tunisia	7,975	1,662	...
Belg. Congo	7,251	...	...
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	11,203	1,928	294
Belgium	9,988	1,864	280
Germany (W.)	100	...	...
Italy	590	50	...
Netherlands	280	...	...
U. Kingdom	8	2	1
Algeria	191	12	10
Tunisia	1	...	...
Rhodesia	42	...	...
Australia	3	...	3

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Gross Weight Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	9,726	1,762	2,755
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	12,059	1,333	1,519
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	17,622	3,642	3,614
Tubes	4,882	540	583
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	596	85	78
Total	44,885	7,362	8,549

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.–Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	5,295	1,625	1,626
Belg. Congo	4,167	1,625	1,626
U. of S. Africa	1,128	...	...
Refined	120,360	13,948	17,037
United States	37,714	5,239	5,196
Canada	5,180	...	1,264
Chile	150	...	...
Peru	255	18	185
Belgium	32,728	4,256	4,565
Germany (W.)	1,118	11	192
Norway	102	102	...
Sweden	118	28	...
U. Kingdom	544	...	1
Turkey	95	...	...
Belg. Congo	29,808	2,848	3,622
U. of S. Africa	3,631	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyassaland	7,285	1,446	2,007
Japan	1,598	...	...
Other countries	34	...	5
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	125,655	15,573	18,663

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.–Aug.	July	Aug.
Ore (lead content)	31,322	5,774	6,338
United States	20,599	2,248	2,681
Belgium	7,670	1,229	3,657
Germany (W.)	3,053	2,297	...
Refined lead	69,204	8,340	4,884
United States	25,872	2,703	2,392
Cuba	1	...	...
Venezuela	52	...	...
Belgium	66	...	...
Norway	56	...	...
U. Kingdom	42,281	5,628	2,296
Japan	846	...	188
Other countries	30	9	8
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	100,526	14,114	11,222
Pipe and tubing	10	3	...
Lead scrap	399	7	...

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1949 Total	304,409	724,053	9,364	377,779	9,101
1950 Total	543,082	1,056,973	15,224	579,332	20,977
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
April	53,006	72,900	2,068	38,968	1,559
May	47,663	67,859	1,738	36,793	1,529
June	48,061	70,777	2,034	40,708	1,712
July	39,636	56,380	1,924	28,306	1,391
August	42,429	68,891	2,157	34,639	1,726
September	46,249	68,267	2,059	36,594	1,625
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563
Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
January	64,414	72,233	2,305	58,586	1,734
February	66,869	75,253	2,160	58,585	1,571
March	78,958	92,149	2,572	71,811	1,537
April	73,049	84,183	2,633	71,595	1,614
May	71,691	85,008	2,399	63,735	1,530
June	68,473	90,476	2,367	66,569	2,045
July	55,033	65,816	1,920	47,928	1,684
August	64,763	86,300	2,176	62,677	1,904

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING
(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1949 Total	724,053	654,444	37,311	8,817	23,481
1950 Total	1,015,679	918,883	52,756	13,224	30,816
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954					
April	72,900	65,418	4,732	377	2,373
May	67,859	61,469	3,755	318	2,317
June	70,777	64,328	3,567	456	2,426
July	56,380	51,070	3,073	393	1,844
August	68,891	63,389	3,547	429	1,496
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548	1,930
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521	2,281
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507	2,359
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482	2,434
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955					
January	72,233	64,540	4,678	591	2,424
February	75,253	67,768	4,598	641	2,246
March	92,149	83,149	5,649	742	2,609
April	84,183	75,903	5,152	654	2,474
May	85,008	76,064	5,513	764	2,667
June	90,476	80,869	5,840	739	3,028
July	65,816	59,138	3,998	691	1,989
August	86,300	77,721	5,322	844	2,413

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	56.50	58.62	60.00	64.50
Feb.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Mar.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Apr.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
May	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
June	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
July	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Aug.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Sept.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Oct.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Nov.	56.50	60.00	60.98	....
Dec.	56.50	60.00	64.50	....
Av.	56.50	59.885	60.46	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	91.50	91.50	91.40	81.00
Feb.	91.50	91.50	91.00	78.16
Mar.	91.50	91.50	87.88	78.00
Apr.	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.94
May	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.50
June	91.50	92.81	85.50	78.33
July	91.50	94.00	85.50	81.78
Aug.	91.50	94.00	85.50	84.59
Sept.	91.50	92.50	85.50	91.96
Oct.	91.50	92.50	83.62	94.60
Nov.	91.50	92.50	81.07	....
Dec.	91.50	92.15	80.64	....
Av.	91.50	92.496	85.72	....

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	109.727†	121.50	84.84	87.628
Feb.	121.50†	121.50	85.04	90.75
Mar.	121.50†	121.415	91.24	91.065
Apr.	121.50†	101.07	96.238	91.41
May	121.50†	97.387	93.51	91.38
June	121.50†	92.933	94.24	93.64
July	121.50†	81.826	96.55	96.825
Aug.	121.50†	80.69	93.381	96.456
Sept	121.375	82.275	93.536	96.256
Oct.	121.228	80.897	93.00	96.075
Nov.	121.25	83.26	91.099	....
Dec.	121.465	84.693	88.571	....
Av.	(A)	95.787	91.77	....

†RFC Prompt Grade A from March 13, 1951.

(A) RFC 1952 average price, 120.818c. Average Open Market Price, last four months of 1952, 121.344c.

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,802	4,000	2,700	2,402
Feb.	1,800	3,400	3,008	2,505
Mar.	1,800	3,850	3,559	2,353
Apr.	1,800	3,750	3,006	2,103
May	1,800	3,100	2,054	1,604
June	NIL	3,000	1,205	851
July	NIL	3,000	NIL	950
Aug.	NIL	2,600	2,002	1,749
Sept.	2,450	2,700	2,404	1,751
Oct.	3,364	2,751	2,404	1,803
Nov.	4,020	2,750	2,404	....
Dec.	3,705	2,750	2,404	....
Total	22,541	37,651	27,150	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	209.19	214.88	189.60	324.68
Feb.	201.74	207.37	190.00	324.68
Mar.	207.74	199.92	201.63	322.61
Apr.	205.08	197.90	221.36	318.14
May	200.81	196.50	251.20	306.62
June	196.38	193.42	273.46	286.98
July	192.154	192.21	287.40	268.22
Aug.	188.115	190.42	290.71	255.18
Sept.	170.76	187.04	314.08	263.70
Oct.	194.00	184.62	329.50	279.02
Nov.	202.64	186.00	321.17	.....
Dec.	215.30	188.38	319.96	.....
Av.	200.50	194.89	265.84	.....

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or Used Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1954					
June	72,194	120,758	124,914	$50,460,097	68,038
July	68,038	126,161	118,578	47,659,340	75,621
August	75,621	125,296	130,668	52,658,509	70,249
September	70,249	120,332	141,709	58,299,854	48,872
October	48,872	125,089	138,221	56,768,464	35,740
November	35,152	121,252	128,875	53,113,532	27,529
December	27,529	127,035	133,420	55,035,578	21,144
1955					
January	21,144	128,203	129,306	$53,466,480	20,041
February	20,041	116,236	121,819	51,144,168	14,458
March	14,458	130,272	132,760	57,270,040	11,970
April	11,970	126,394	124,415	51,646,568	13,949
May	13,949	131,128	133,025	57,605,872	12,052
June	12,052	127,634	127,056	55,009,348	12,630
July	12,630	132,669	128,961	55,822,814	16,338
August	16,338	133,551	136,472	59,965,645	13,417
September	13,417	130,606	134,125	60,205,054	9,898

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1949 Total	1,158,146	790,025	203,650	149,995	14,476
1950 Total	1,713,449	1,163,135	269,780	258,075	22,459
1951 Total	1,756,244	1,073,367	345,163	312,944	24,770
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953 Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,946	451,922	44,732
1954					
June	184,205	102,026	31,299	46,146	4,734
July	169,917	94,656	28,732	42,686	3,843
August	184,767	104,580	33,797	44,020	3,684
September	179,664	101,075	30,904	48,978	3,684
October	180,359	100,787	26,954	48,878	3,731
November	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
December	195,595	108,656	30,269	53,565	3,005
Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
January	206,175	114,040	28,193	54,588	3,465
February	205,198	112,033	26,559	61,920	4,716
March	234,730	128,432	31,051	71,981	3,266
April	227,939	123,293	29,835	72,017	2,794
May	234,309	125,176	30,979	75,371	2,813
June	255,701	136,420	35,306	74,792	3,035
July	210,222	113,305	27,070	62,918	2,379
August	250,036	141,400	29,413	67,904	3,039
September	243,810	134,811	29,413	67,371	2,926

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1950 Total	543,082	184,782	181,366	167,201	9,733
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953 Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954					
June	48,061	12,442	17,105	17,886	628
July	39,636	11,299	13,749	14,004	584
August	42,429	11,252	15,335	15,213	629
September	46,249	10,717	16,641	18,223	663
October	53,901	12,765	19,238	21,245	653
November	55,224	12,934	20,396	21,296	598
December	64,054	13,753	23,629	26,017	646
1955					
January	64,414	13,358	23,679	26,819	558
February	66,869	13,579	24,319	28,234	737
March	78,958	16,019	29,029	33,229	682
April	73,049	14,041	28,028	30,208	772
May	71,691	14,235	25,597	31,243	616
June	68,473	14,920	24,682	27,939	932
July	55,083	11,716	21,006	21,656	655
August	64,763	14,916	22,267	27,004	576

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	20.173	21.50	22.90
Feb.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Mar	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Apr.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
May	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
June	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
July	19.00	20.962	21.50	23.20
Aug.	19.846	21.50	22.12	24.26
Sept.	20.00	21.50	22.20	24.40
Oct.	20.00	21.50	22.20	24.40
Nov.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Dec.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Av.	19.404	20.928	21.785	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,635	1,313	972	1,776
Feb.	1,748	1,601	1,136	1,648
Mar.	1,712	1,601	1,136	1,947
Apr.	1,745	1,708	892	1,756
May	1,804	1,699	1,129	1,836
June	1,428	1,192	1,312	1,686
July	1,390	1,589	1,032	1,437
Aug.	1,438	1,433	1,111	1,742
Sept.	1,305	1,254	1,183	2,159
Oct.	1,408	1,409	1,002	....
Nov.	1,178	1,314	1,243	....
Dec.	1,440	919	1,673	....
Total	18,249	16,885	13,743	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	255.00	193.00	200.00	170.00
Feb.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
May	237.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
June	225.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
July	225.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Aug.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Sept.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Oct.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Nov.	200.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Dec.	179.81	200.00	170.00	.....
Av.	223.90	199.44	172.50	.....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies: OPEN HEARTH Net tons	OPEN HEARTH Per cent of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	BESSEMER Per cent of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	ELECTRIC Per cent of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	TOTAL Per cent of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1951 Total	93,146,625	102.3	4,890,946	87.6	7,096,992	93.9	105,134,553	100.9	2,016,390
1952 Total	82,846,429	87.2	3,523,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,029	85.8	1,782,697
1953 Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719	94.9	2,140,578
1954									
May	6,817,951	73.6	198,063	48.7	456,724	51.4	7,472,738	70.7	1,686,848
June	6,702,006	74.7	209,666	52.7	453,962	52.8	7,365,634	72.0	1,716,465
July	6,040,120	65.3	205,313	50.6	382,164	43.1	6,627,597	62.9	1,499,456
August	6,021,496	65.0	217,837	53.6	427,574	48.2	6,666,907	63.1	1,504,945
September	6,140,266	68.6	214,065	54.5	453,152	52.8	6,807,483	66.7	1,590,553
October	6,973,568	75.2	237,754	58.5	490,221	55.2	7,701,533	72.9	1,738,495
November	7,307,151	81.4	231,191	58.7	551,085	64.1	8,089,427	79.1	1,885,647
December	7,530,204	81.4	231,196	57.0	525,743	59.4	8,287,073	78.6	1,874,903
Total	80,327,494	78.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0	1,693,741
1955									
January	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	63.6	8,837,736	82.7	1,994,974
February	7,734,884	91.5	197,091	53.7	564,959	68.1	8,496,939	88.9	2,124,233
March	9,060,026	96.7	255,493	62.8	666,235	72.6	9,981,754	93.4	2,253,218
April	8,858,549	97.7	275,069	69.8	681,477	76.6	9,815,095	94.8	2,287,901
May	9,307,291	99.4	305,347	75.1	715,678	77.9	10,328,316	96.6	2,321,448
June	8,764,430	96.6	283,544	72.0	698,493	78.6	9,746,467	94.1	2,271,904
July	8,232,535	88.1	268,348	66.1	600,063	65.5	9,100,946	85.3	2,059,038
August	8,600,612	91.8	298,872	73.5	694,961	75.7	9,594,545	89.7	2,165,812
September	8,829,266	97.6	307,171	78.2	745,888	84.1	9,882,325	95.7	2,308,954
October	9,374,000	100.1	330,000	81.1	798,000	86.9	10,502,000	98.2	2,371,000

Blast Furnace Output

American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons: Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1946				
Tl. Yr.	44,854,801	523,729	45,378,530	67.4
1947				
Tl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Tl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949				
Tl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Tl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Tl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	98.3
1952				
Tl. Yr.	61,528,665	620,926	62,153,591	84.2
1953				
July	6,436,845	80,142	6,516,487	96.8
Aug.	6,391,749	79,805	6,471,554	96.0
Sept.	6,132,330	69,689	6,202,019	95.2
Oct.	6,419,762	77,958	6,497,710	96.3
Nov.	5,999,704	62,896	6,062,600	92.8
Dec.	5,712,938	65,902	5,778,840	85.9
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Jan.	5,516,689	62,824	5,579,513	80.1
Feb.	4,764,413	45,941	4,810,564	76.5
Mar.	4,907,147	52,156	4,959,303	71.2
Apr.	4,449,289	52,277	4,502,566	66.7
May	4,572,252	52,187	4,624,439	66.4
June	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150	70.0
July	4,590,976	36,108	4,626,184	66.6
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.0
Sept.	4,417,888	43,934	4,461,822	66.3
Oct.	4,937,436	46,244	4,983,680	71.5
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec.	5,626,720	59,793	5,686,513	80.4
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb.	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767	84.5
Mar.	6,406,902	57,049	6,463,951	90.6
Apr.	6,329,927	54,712	6,384,639	92.4
May	6,753,236	51,699	6,804,935	95.4
June	6,495,050	48,735	6,543,878	94.7
July	6,329,393	61,166	6,390,559	89.8
Aug.	6,529,580	71,902	6,601,482	92.5
Sept.	6,653,578	49,788	6,703,366	97.3

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1948	1,760,032	1,335,295	424,737
1949	1,250,460	865,297	385,163
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953			
July	139,577	105,687	33,890
Aug.	141,340	107,941	33,399
Sept.	135,303	102,880	32,423
Oct.	140,702	106,788	33,914
Nov.	114,088	84,945	29,143
Dec.	123,281	91,017	32,264
Total	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Jan.	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb.	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar.	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr.	105,788	78,754	27,034
May	94,610	70,596	24,014
June	100,022	72,881	27,141
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan.	98,238	75,044	23,194
Feb.	106,430	80,729	25,701
Mar.	127,460	98,926	28,534
Apr.	120,053	92,237	27,816
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	133,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705
Aug.	126,406	96,290	30,116

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	165,196	201,472	169,086	211,101
Feb.	152,761	183,503	167,433	199,403
Mar.	177,674	204,995	180,198	238,649
Apr.	170,583	196,656	208,312	239,001
May	182,978	189,765	201,671	235,962
June	53,947	184,862	200,456	246,940
July	56,254	185,896	214,349	205,211
Aug.	177,661	187,741	207,113	241,863
Sept.	201,318	194,257	209,765	269,020
Oct.	219,889	208,708	209,498	.....
Nov.	194,712	177,391	195,190	.....
Dec.	208,191	175,375	205,561	.....
Total	1,961,158	2,290,868	2,362,632	.....

SHIPMENTS of TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1954	Hot Dipped 1955	Electrolytic 1954	Electrolytic 1955
Jan.	93,776	82,874	317,587	335,652
Feb.	95,386	88,189	297,169	344,467
Mar.	120,471	94,434	354,223	419,574
Apr.	103,910	89,492	340,838	441,194
May	145,783	125,579	461,026	481,805
June	187,508	130,603	502,466	520,305
July	79,096	76,473	162,771	291,405
Aug.	113,747	111,482	227,853	441,201
Sept.	161,007	116,295	418,874	971,629
Oct.	74,397	.....	198,638	.....
Nov.	63,054	.....	198,420	.....
Dec.	68,981	.....	200,592	.....
Total	1,307,096	.....	3,680,467	.....

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. 3	102.1	98.2	75.4	81.2
Jan. 10	98.7	99.3	74.3	83.2
Jan. 17	99.4	99.7	74.1	83.2
Jan. 24	100.1	99.4	75.6	85.0
Jan. 31	100.6	97.7	74.4	85.4
Feb. 7	100.1	99.7	74.4	86.8
Feb. 14	100.6	99.1	74.6	89.1
Feb. 21	100.9	99.4	73.6	90.8
Feb. 28	101.3	100.3	70.7	91.9
Mar. 7	101.8	101.3	69.3	92.9
Mar. 14	102.4	101.5	67.6	94.2
Mar. 21	102.6	103.1	68.1	93.7
Mar. 28	102.1	97.1	69.1	94.4
Apr. 4	62.3	98.9	68.0	95.3
Apr. 11	97.0	98.8	68.0	94.6
Apr. 18	100.4	101.0	68.6	94.6
Apr. 25	52.1	100.3	68.7	95.6
May 2	83.0	100.2	69.4	96.6
May 9	100.3	100.3	70.9	97.2
May 16	101.3	99.8	71.8	96.9
May 23	102.3	100.3	71.2	96.4
May 30	38.7	99.6	70.2	95.8
June 6	12.5	97.9	73.2	94.7
June 13	11.8	96.8	72.3	96.0
June 20	12.3	96.8	72.1	95.0
June 27	13.3	91.8	65.8	71.1
July 4	14.2	92.8	60.0	85.9
July 11	15.1	94.7	64.3	91.2
July 18	15.3	94.4	65.3	91.0
July 25	42.9	92.6	64.2	90.7
Aug 1	89.9	94.0	64.0	86.9
Aug. 8	93.3	95.2	64.0	89.4
Aug. 15	97.1	95.9	61.8	90.2
Aug. 22	98.7	93.4	63.5	90.6
Aug. 29	98.9	90.5	64.0	93.4
Sept. 5	100.8	89.2	63.0	93.8
Sept. 12	102.1	91.4	66.3	95.7
Sept. 19	104.0	95.1	68.7	96.1
Sept. 26	105.7	95.3	70.4	97.0
Oct. 3	106.6	95.2	71.0	96.7
Oct. 10	105.8	96.3	72.8	96.5
Oct. 17	106.9	95.0	73.6	98.9
Oct. 24	107.3	94.6	74.5	100.0
Oct. 31	105.9	93.0	76.4	99.4
Nov. 7	106.4	92.3	77.2	99.6
Nov. 14	106.5	90.7	79.3	....
Nov. 21	106.1	86.8	80.3	....
Nov. 28	105.0	87.5	81.4	....
Dec. 5	106.3	86.7	82.5	....
Dec. 12	107.7	84.3	81.5	....
Dec. 19	102.7	64.1	72.4	....
Dec. 26	107.2	75.7	77.6	....

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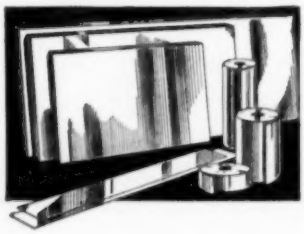

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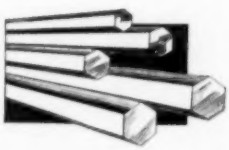

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